New-York Daily Times.

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THE NEW-YORK EVENING TIMES.

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THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

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RAYMOND, HARPER & CO., Publishers.

New-York Daily Times.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Movements of the Cabinet—The Mayor and the Temperance Movement.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Oct. 9.

The Cabinet held a protracted meeting to-day. The Greytown affair was the principal topic under consideration.

Attorney General CUSHING has gone to Massachusetts. He will be absent ten days.

Mr. THOMAS WELSH has been appointed receiver at Montgomery, Ala., in place of Judge BENSON, deceased.

Hon. MIKE WALSH is still here.

The Mayor of Washington has signed the Anti-Tippling bill. MC.

Later from Fort Laramie—Report to the War Department of the Number of Troops Killed by the Indians, etc., etc.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Oct. 9.

Two weeks later news from Fort Laramie, received at the War Department, says that thirty-one troops were killed by the Indians in the late fight, and that no subsequent attack had been made on the fort.

WM. DARBY, the American statistician and geographer, died in this city to-night.

TERRIBLE CATASTROPHE.

BURNING OF THE STEAMER E. K. COLLINS.

TWENTY-THREE LIVES LOST.

DETROIT, Monday, Oct. 9.

Last night, the steamer *E. K. Collins* left this port between 10 and 11 o'clock with a large number of passengers on board, bound from the Sault St. Marie to Cleveland.

About midnight, when a little below Malden, near the Lighthouse, at the mouth of the river, the vessel was discovered to be on fire, and before she could be got ashore she was completely enveloped in flames. The greatest consternation prevailed among the passengers, most of whom, aroused from their sleep by the fearful alarm, ran wildly about the decks or plunged at once into the water.

Twenty-three persons perished by fire or drowning. The names of those missing, as far as can be ascertained, are as follows: Mr. Dibble, of New-York; Samuel Powell, Lawrence Whalon, Thos. Cook, the Pittsburg Railroad Agent, all of Cleveland; Mrs. McNeilly, Mrs. Walrons and child, of Ashtabula. The body of the child has been recovered.

Fifteen of the crew are missing.

Among the passengers from the East, saved, are B. F. DUBOIS, of Philadelphia; and Mr. PATTERSON, of Westfield, Chatauque County.

A large number of passengers from the Sault left the vessel at Detroit.

The *Collins* came out as a new steamer last October. She cost one hundred and five thousand dollars, and she was insured for thirteen thousand dollars only, in the following companies: In the Mercantile Mutual, New-York, $5,000; in the Atlas, ditto, $5,000, and $3,000 in the Northwestern. She was owned by Capt. E. B. WARD.

The *Collins* took fire on the boiler-deck, and so rapid was the speed of the flames, that the passengers and crew were unable to save anything except the clothes they had on.

Immediately after the fire was discovered, the boat was headed for the shore, but was unable to reach shallow water before the flames had complete possession of her. The after part of the boat then swung around into the river, and nearly all on board being driven to that part of the boat, were compelled to jump into the water.

The current here runs out very strongly into the Lake, and a very few would have been saved had not Capt. LANGLEY, of the propeller *Fairy*, fortunately seen the light and hastened to the rescue. All the boats of the propeller were manned and sent off, and nearly every soul saved was through their instrumentality. The few that reached shore were in a completely exhausted condition. Some wretch robbed one of the sufferers of eighty dollars.

Florida Election—Fatal Accident on the Georgia Railroad—The Yellow Fever.

BALTIMORE, Monday, Oct. 9.

We have no mail this morning south of Augusta. Slight returns of the election in *Florida* have been received, and indicate Democratic gains, but there is nothing decisive.

The returns in Leon County show a gain for the Democrats since 1852.

A collision occurred on the Georgia Railroad on Thursday last. An engineer and a fireman were killed, and several others were seriously injured. The passengers escaped.

At Charleston, on Friday last, there were eight deaths from yellow fever.

Sister of Mercy MONICA, formerly Miss KELLY, *of Philadelphia, died at Augusta, of the fever.*

Political Meetings in Baltimore—Appointment of Thanksgiving Day for Maryland.

BALTIMORE, Monday, Oct. 9.

The Democrats held a large meeting here to-night. The Know Nothings also made an extensive demonstration, marching through the streets in immense numbers, with banners, music, &c.

The political excitement is going up to fever heat.

Governor LIGON has appointed the 23d day of November as a day for Thanksgiving in Maryland.

Politics in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Oct. 9.

The contest in the first Congressional District narrowed down to the Democratic and Whig candidates, in consequence of the withdrawal of JOHN TRUE, the nominee of the Native American party. This lessens the prospects of FLORENCE'S election, but MORRIS is generally styled as a Know-Nothing, and on that account the Democrats are making a dead set against him. Both candidates are addressing meetings this evening.

Split Among the Know-Nothings—Another State Convention to be Held.

UTICA, Monday, Oct. 9.

The proceedings of the Know-Nothing State Convention in New-York, last week, are repudiated by the Order here, and another State Convention is to be held by those Councils opposed to New-York dictation. The call will be issued in a few days.

Cotton Receipts at New-Orleans.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, Oct. 7.

The receipts of Cotton are increasing, and the total since the 1st ultimo, shows an excess of 41,000 bales as compared with the same date last season.

Weather in Boston—Unitarian Convention.

BOSTON, Monday, Oct. 9.

It has been quite warm here to-day. The thermometer at 3 o'clock stood at eighty-one.

A party of over one hundred Unitarians, including clergymen, left here to-day for Montreal, to attend the Atlantic Convention of American Unitarians to be held in that city during the present week.

Non-Arrival of the Europa.

HALIFAX, Monday, Oct. 9—8½ P. M.

There is as yet no appearance of the steamship *Europa*, now hourly expected at this port, with one week's later intelligence from Europe.

[Since the hour mentioned above, the Calais operator informs us that there has been no communication beyond St. John's.]

Burning of a New Ship.

CALAIS, Monday, Oct. 9.

In Robbinston last night a fire was discovered issuing from the hold of a new ship on the stocks, nearly ready for launching, of about 800 tons burthen. The vessel was entirely consumed. She was owned by SETH G. LOW, and was only partly insured. The cause of the fire is unknown.

Bills of the Indiana Free Banks Refused.

CINCINNATI, Monday, Oct. 9.

The bankers in this city to-day threw out the paper of the Indiana Free Banks, and the brokers also refuse to purchase them. Their notes are also refused in trade.

Maine Politics.

PORTLAND, Monday, Oct. 9.

The *State of Maine* states that Mr. MILLIKEN, Fusionist, is probably elected in the Sixth Congressional District of Maine, owing to informality in the returns from some of the plantations.

Musical and Dramatic.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—*A magnificent* audience assembled last evening to greet the English vocalists on their first appearance here in Opera. The Broadway has not presented a handsomer appearance this season.

It is somewhat singular that we have so long been without English Opera. The taste of our public is decidedly favorable to its permanent establishment. Operatic entertainments, when ably managed, have always been successful, and in English, however imperfectly essayed, have come in for a large and highly remunerative share of public patronage. The present is a singularly propitious time for an effective English Opera Company, and Mr. LE GRAND SMITH in this enterprise, will soon ascertain the fact in a satisfactory manner. Excepting the burlesque which Madame THILLON perpetrated, we have had no attempt at English Opera for several years. In the meantime, Operas have been written, and foreign ones adapted, so that we have now quite an extensive repetoire. For instance, the present company bring with them thirty-two Operas complete, and ready for immediate production.

"La Sonnambula" appears to be a necessity of all new campaigns. Every manager feels himself justified in playing it on the opening night. The peculiarly familiar character of the music recommends it to the general public, and if not repeated too often, it is perhaps as certain to draw an audience as any other.

The cast last evening was as follows:

Elvino............Mr. W. HARRISON.
Rodolpho............Mr. BORRANI.
Amina............Miss LOUISA PYNE.
Lisa............Miss PYNE.

Miss LOUISA PYNE first demands our attention. This lady possesses an exquisite soprano voice, of moderate power and good compass. It is wonderfully cultivated, and seems as certain, distinct and brilliant as a flute. Her executive powers are very great, and place her in the foremost rank of artists. The great and distinctive characteristic of her singing, however, is a certain vibratory sweetness—a trembling softness of sound perfectly irresistible. It is like the warbling of a bird, only more tender. We have never heard anything more admirable than the way in which this perfectly artistic effect is produced by Miss L. PYNE. STEFFANONE, and recently DONNA GOMEZ, essayed the same thing, but with them it was artist-like, and not natural. It was only possible in *sostenuto* passages; but Miss PYNE possesses the faculty of using it whenever and wherever she pleases. It imparts, in a wonderful degree, a sympathetic gentleness and grace to the music. To this we may add that Miss LOUISA PYNE understands the dramatic part of her profession sufficiently well. She acts gracefully, and with much spirit. *Amina* is in every respect adapted to her method; but we must remark, *en passant*, that the costume is not adapted to her figure.

Miss PYNE, (*Lisa*,) sister of the above, is said to have a contralto voice; but her singing last evening certainly did not indicate that fact. We should rather be disposed to class her with Miss LOUISA PYNE. It is stronger, however. Miss PYNE is an excellent secondo donna, and in every respect a valuable member of the company. Nearly all the music of *Lisa's* par, is usually omitted in the Italian versions of this opera, common to our stage; much of it is retained here, and Miss PYNE rendered it in a highly satisfactory manner.

Mr. W. HARRISON is essentially an English tenor. In appearance, voice and method he borrows little from the Italian. He possesses a fair tenor organ, of good compass and power, and manages it with taste. Mr. HARRISON'S singing is unlike anything we have been accustomed to, and must—as it is sure to be—be appreciated for itself. Extreme sweetness is one of his characteristics. In ballads and arias Mr. HARRISON shines to great advantage;—every word is joined to its appropriate note, and emphasized with sentiment and proper effect. An additional and most valuable recommendation must not be withheld—he enunciates distinctly. Mr. HARRISON is one of the glorious minority who do not sacrifice sense to sound. We would commend him—as a model—to the chorus.

The basso, Mr. BORRANI, possesses a delicious voice, and one, we should imagine, of unusual compass. In recitative he has an objectionable way of chopping up the notes and the words, but otherwise he is decidedly fine. The famous recitative and following aria, "As I view now those scenes so charming," produced a tumultuous round of applause, and established Mr. BORRANI in the best graces of the audience.

The opera, last evening, was, in every respect, a triumph. We have seldom attended a performance that seemed to elicit more genuine satisfaction. At the end of each act the principal performers were called before the curtain. Notwithstanding there was no encore during the evening. This is, of course, accounted for by the extreme familiarity of the Sonnambula music. The immediate gratification was sufficient, without any repetition. An exception would undoubtedly have been made in the final solo—"Do not mingle"—but the inevitable green curtain descended, and all was blotted from the sight. A shower of bouquets supplied the place of the coveted encore. We may remark that Miss PYNE's execution of this brilliant finale was immeasurably superior to any Italian version we have recently heard. The lady appeared to have reserved all her force for the final triumph, and achieved it most worthily. It was the gem of the opera, and literally brought down the house.

The orchestra—numbering some thirty instruments—under Signor LA MANNA, is a good one, and has evidently been drilled with conscientious care. Wind instruments of course preponderate, but this is unavoidable in an orchestra of the size. They are kept however in a proper state of submission, and in effectiveness therefore are not to be found fault with. Signor LA MANNA is one of the best and most painstaking orchestral conductors in the City. We are glad to see him in a position where he may earn fame. Considering the difficulties that beset all operatic productions—especially in theatres not accustomed to them—Signor LA MANNA is justly entitled on this occasion to more than an ordinary share of praise.

If the chorus were distinct we should be content, but as it is not distinct we are dissatisfied. There are some thirty-six voices, and at least half a dozen different tongues. This is perhaps unavoidable. In time a sufficient number will be obtained who can speak the language in its purity. With a single exception, the choruses were well sung; better, by far, than those at Castle Garden.

It is somewhat unusual to have *two Thereses* in this opera, but such was the case last night. Mrs. FRANCE was the colloquial *Theresa*, and a young lady, whose name was not announced, the vocal one. The obvious cause of this was the inability of Mrs. FRANCE to sing the music. It would have been well to have attempted some illusion by similarity of costume in the two ladies, but this was not done. *Therese* No. 1 was an elderly, loquacious *dame, while Therese No. 2 was a modest,* [illegible] *The latter, we are pleased to state, sang with excel*lent skill, and has a very pleasing voice, apparently well *cultivated.*

"La Sonnambula" has been placed on the stage in an admirable manner. The scenery, costumes and decorations are all new, and reflect great credit on the management. The mill scene in the last act is the most picturesque we have ever seen.

The opera will be repeated to-night.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The second week of the season at this establishment opened last evening with the favorite opera of "I Puritani," in which GRISI and MARIO won their greatest success at Castle Garden. The audiences improve in number, and last evening probably afforded the best paying house of the season. Of the performances by the eminent tenor and soprano we have already spoken in terms of unqualified praise. Their success on this occasion, however, is not the less worthy of mention, as delighting a large number of the patrons of the Opera not present at either of the Castle Garden representations. A new baritone, Signor BERNARDI, said to be a pupil of DUPREZ and LAMBERTI, was introduced in place of Signor CUTURI. He has the advantage over that gentleman in personal bearing, and appears somewhat more at home on the lyric stage, but, like him, his voice bears an unfavorable comparison with the superior baritones which New-York operagoers have been accustomed to hear in the singing of Signors BADIALI and BENEVENTANO. The new scenery introduced last night elicited special admiration, and was so transcendently fine in the second act of "I Puritani" as to call forth a hearty round of applause. "Lucrezia Borgia" is to be represented on Wednesday.

MR. MASON'S CONCERT.—We are desirous of directing public attention to the Concert announced by Mr. WM. MASON for Thursday next. Mr. M. is a young American pianist, who has just returned from the Old World, where he has been diligently studying the higher branches of his profession. From gentlemen on whose judgment we place much reliance, we learn that Mr. MASON is an artist whose merits will win for him a distinguished position in the realms of Art.

Mr. MASON will be assisted on Thursday next by the brothers MOLLENHAUER, the famous violin soloists of JULLIEN'S orchestra. We hope a New-York audience will show the same quick consideration for a countryman as did the Boston musical community, who purchased every ticket for his Tuesday's concert on the Saturday previous.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE.—Miss MAKEAH—concerning whom expectation has been, as usual, on tip-toe—made her first appearance last evening. *A début* is always an interesting event, and the house in consequence was greatly crowded. It was, we should suppose, the most fashionable audience of the season.

The play of "Ingomar" is in many respects one of the best of the modern German school. The main idea is simple, and the plot worked out with fidelity and force. But for a *debutante* the character of the heroine, *Parthenia*, presents many difficulties, and in consequence requires more than ordinary boldness to essay, and more than ordinary ability to accomplish it successfully. *Parthenia* is one of those correct conceptions of female character which require no extraneous dramatic efforts, but demand imperatively the utmost simplicity and naturalness—and these qualities are less readily interpreted on the stage than in the drawing-room. For these and other reasons we were nearly distrusting Miss MAKEAH'S judgment in selecting *Parthenia* for her *debut*, particularly as by so doing she could not escape comparison with another admirable actress who has but recently sustained the character. We are happy to say, however, that we were mistaken in the estimate we had formed of Miss MAKEAH'S probable talents. Experience of other *debutantes* has not prepared us for so much excellence. Not only did Miss MAKEAH realize the poet's idea of the heroine, but—making allowance for occasional nervousness—sustained it throughout with admirable delicacy and *naivete*. Her reading from the commencement was excellent, and her enunciation wonderfully clear and distinct for one unaccustomed to declamation from the stage. In the second act, where she bends the haughty Barbarian to her commands by the mere playfulness of her will, she was exceedingly good, and exercised an unconscious supremacy exactly in keeping with the character. This act—by far the most difficult in the play—stamped Miss MAKEAH as an actress of some acquired and much inherent talent.

The character of *Ingomar* was sustained by Mr. WIRMAN MARSHALL. In many respects it was an able impersonation, but Mr. MARSHALL is too fond of speaking to the audience. The dialogues with *Parthenia* were frequently dragged by this weakness. In this play it is absolutely necessary that *Ingomar* act entirely *to Parthenia*; he must catch her every word with appreciative wonder, not demonstrative surprise; must watch her lips for every word that may give the mystic interpretation of the love his soul yearns for, but knows not. Mr. MARSHALL seemed to feel himself "a star," and acted as such. Still we must give him credit for a great deal of very excellent declamation and a thorough appreciation of the more obvious points of the character. He is undoubtedly a forcible and valuable actor.

To return to Miss MAKEAH. Her *début* was unequivocally a triumph. At the commencement she displayed some nervousness, but soon recovered herself and improved steadily to the end. Then, there was an ovation of several bushels of bouquets, and she was called—as she had previously been called—before the curtain, to receive the congratulations of the audience.

It would be unjust to Miss MAKEAH to say that her performance last evening was perfect. There were several things we might object to—such, for instance, as lack of passion in the opening scene;—several things we might suggest—such, for instance, as avoiding all effort in "set speeches;" but these, and others, were so obviously the result of a natural timidity, and will we are persuaded so soon be remedied, that we prefer endorsing the verdict of the audience in all its geniality. Miss MAKEAH has not mistaken her profession. She needs but practice to become an ornament to it.

In conclusion, we may add for those who feel interested in such matters, (and who don't?) that Miss MAKEAH is a fully developed, beautiful woman. She has an intelligent and expressive face, and arms and shoulders which can't be excelled even in Olympus.

To-night, "Much Ado About Nothing." *Beatrice* by Miss MAKEAH. *Benedick* by Mr. EYTINGE.

ADVICE TO THE PEOPLE OF SAVANNAH.—The Savannah *Republican* of Oct. 7, advises those absent from the City to keep away until a heavy frost has set in. It is true, it says, that the bills of mortality are diminishing, but a too early return, it fears, would furnish victims to the epidemic.

A CONFESSED MURDERER.—The following is published in the Belfast (Ireland) *News*:

David Shaw, a soldier of the 93d depot, at present stationed in Belfast, has confessed himself to be a murderer on three different occasions in the city of Troy, United States. One of his victims, it is stated, was an Italian boy, named Antonio, an organ player, and the others an aged couple. Shaw, who is a native of America, and about whose statement there is a good deal of mystery, is at present in jail in Belfast, undergoing the award of a court-martial.

The Albany *Evening Journal* says the above is not true.

ELECTION OF MAYOR OF NASHVILLE.—The Nashville *Union* does not credit the statement that Mr. SHAPARD, the recently elected Mayor of Nashville, was chosen by the "Know-Nothings." It says: "Mr. SHAPARD has been a decided and consistent Democrat long enough for his head to become bald and his beard to turn white.

The city debt of Philadelphia is nearly twenty millions of dollars.

NEW-YORK CITY.

General "Training Day."

Yesterday was "training day" in the City, and about forty individuals who had neglected to pay a Militia exemption tax of 75 cents, were put through their facings by Drill-master ISAACS, at the corner of Fourth and Thompson-streets. The "awkward squad" was armed and equipped most quaintly, and went through the "manual" in a manner that afforded great edification to the lookers-on.

The 7th Regiment of the Third Brigade, New-York State Militia, (National Guard,) Col. ABRAHAM DURYEE commanding, were out in full numbers yesterday, on their annual parade. They were accompanied by the National Guard Band. At 2 P. M. they were reviewed in the Park by the Mayor and members of the Common Council. The regiment looked and drilled superbly, as it always does.

Meetings of Presbyteries.

The Second Presbytery met at the Scotch Church last evening. The meeting was opened with prayer and a sermon by Rev. Mr. WHITE, who spoke at much length on the end and object *of preaching the Gospel. He introduced Mr.* SMITH, an accredited agent from the General As*sembly, who spoke in behalf of contributing funds* for the diffusion of religious knowledge, by the *distribution of tracts.*

The Fourth Presbytery opened its stated meeting last evening, in the lecture room of the West Twenty-third-street Presbyterian Church. The moderator was Rev. O. H. ST. JOHN of Manhattanville. He selected for his text, 16th chapter, 15th verse of St. Mark. The preacher viewed his text in three lights—the universal adaptation of the Gospel to Governments—the social duties of life—education, and all that relates to the well being of society.

A Veteran of 1812.

The funeral of Capt. JOHN TRIGLER, attached to the 11th Regiment Artillery of 1812, took place yesterday afternoon, at the Methodist Episcopal Church, in Twenty-seventh-street. Some thirty of the Veteran Corps of 1812, to which the deceased belonged, were in attendance. Capt J. S. HODGKINS, Sergeant GILLIKIN, U. A. CLARKSON, A. COLEMAN, B. S. LANGDON and WM. ORAM, of the Veteran Corps, acted as pall-bearers. At 3 o'clock the procession formed, when the remains were taken to Greenwood.

Railroad Accidents.

Yesterday morning, about 8 o'clock, CHARLES T. BEILBY, Captain of the steamer *Jenny Lind*, which plies between this City and Haverstraw, was run over by the down train of the Hudson River Railroad Company, near One Hundred and Fifty-fifth-street, and almost instantly killed. Coroner O'DONNELL held an inquest. From the testimony, it appears that the deceased was walking between the tracks, and on seeing the train of cars approaching, endeavored to get out of the way, but he unluckily took the wrong direction, and was run over. His skull was badly fractured—the spine and both arms were also broken. The Jury rendered a verdict in accordance with the above facts.

An accident which might have resulted in very serious consequences, happened on the New-Haven Railroad yesterday morning. As the 11½ o'clock train was passing by Morrisiana Branch Station, near Melrose, through the negligence of the switch-tender, the train was thrown off the track, the engine upset and the Engineer, TIMOTHY SMITH, severely burnt by the steam and boiling water which escaped from the boiler. Fortunately, none of the passengers were injured. Mr. SMITH was brought to this City and placed in the New-York Hospital. He is very badly burnt about the face and body, and his hands are lacerated in a shocking manner from the effects of the engine falling upon them. It is extremely doubtful whether he will recover. He is represented as being an expert engineer, and he states that the blame is to be attached to the switch-tender, whose duty it was to have the switches properly placed before displaying his flag.

Boy Shot in the Street.

Yesterday morning about 12 o'clock an unfortunate and probably fatal accident happened in the neighborhood of No. 56 Centre-street. A man named DOMINICK O'CONNOR was cleaning a musket, for the purpose of using it on a target excursion, and being unconscious of its having been loaded, separated the barrel from the stock, inserting a small quantity of powder into the cone, to which he applied a lighted cigar, in order to blow out any dirt which might have adhered to it. When in the act of so doing it exploded, and WILLIAM NICHOLS, a boy who was passing through the street at the time, was shot through both legs. O'CONNOR was considerably injured by the recoil of the barrel, the breech-pin passing into his body just below the abdomen. The wounded boy was conveyed to the New-York Hospital, where he lies in a very critical situation.

Youthful Scamps.

Officer DAVIS of the Eleventh Ward Police, yesterday, arrested two boys, near Tompkins-square, named THEODORE DAVIS and GEORGE LEE, whom he discovered running out of a crowd, which was assembled in the street viewing the military, and on watching them observed that they were dividing a quantity of Bank bills. On accosting the boys they threw the money away, which was eagerly picked up by some others of the same gang, who made off with it. It is supposed by the officer that the young rascals had picked the pocket of some one in the crowd. They were fully committed for trial.

The Swindling Case.

A number of complaints were yesterday preferred against GEORGE D. HOLBROOK, at the Jefferson Market Police Court, by various individuals, who charge him with swindling them of various amounts of money and valuables, by falsely representing that they should receive profitable situations in his stores in this and other cities, the money to be deposited with him as security for the *faithful performance of their duties. It afterwards* turned out that they had been duped, and on finding themselves minus of their funds, had HOLBROOK arrested. In addition to the names of those already published—John P. Zeluff, Richard C. Williams, George D. Tochig and Joseph Robinson, have appeared at the Police Court and made charges against HOLBROOK.

The First of the Season—Hall Thieves.

Now that cool mornings and evenings are approaching, and overcoats are getting into vogue, too much caution cannot be observed in keeping hall doors properly secured against thieves. On Saturday, during the temporary absence of a gentleman from his residence in Fourth-avenue, a new coat was stolen from the hat-stand, where it had been paced in the early part of the evening. The thief effected an entrance, it is supposed, by means of a night-key.

The Liquor Cases Again.

Two more liquor cases were tried yesterday morning, at the Fifth District Court, by Judge ANDERSON. Judgments of $25 each were entered against CATHARINE OTTMAN, No. 104 Division-street, and WM. CLEARY, No. 9 Orchard-street. The League has not been defeated in any suit as yet, except in a few cases where licenses were produced.

☞ The Mechanics' Institute classes opened last evening for the season.

[Advertisement.]

ALREADY ELECTED.—November is yet to come, but ROOT was long ago elected first Daguerreotyper to the sovereign people, and holds over, no competitor having yet taken the field. ROOT'S Gallery, No. 363 Broadway, corner of Franklin-street.

POSTSCRIPT.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 10—11 O'CLOCK A. M.

THE LORING TRAGEDY.

The Jury on this case brought in a verdict at 20 minutes to 3, of MANSLAUGHTER IN THE SECOND DEGREE.

LONG ISLAND.

What They Did at Riverhead Last Week.

The Suffolk County Court adjourned Oct. 6. Two persons, during the session, were tried for violation of the Excise law and acquitted; one for assault and battery, and acquitted; one for sheep stealing, acquitted. Two boys, 18 and 20 years old, were convicted of burglary in the second degree, for entering houses in Greenport, and were sent to State Prison for five years. One black boy, 17 years old, was convicted of assault with intent to commit rape on a girl 10 years old, and sent to State Prison for two years. NICHOLAS BEHRMAN was indicted for the murder of JAMES WICKHAM, and also for the murder of FRANCES WICKHAM. Eight indictments were found for *violation of the Excise law; one for assault and* battery, and one for granting license to improper persons. *Four persons on old indictments plead* guilty to violation of the Excise law, and were fined $30 each. There were three causes on the civil calendar, only two of which were tried.

☞ The Whig Primary meeting for the election of delegates to the Mayoralty and other Conventions, takes place in the various wards of Williamsburg on Wednesday evening, 11th inst.

NEW-JERSEY.

The Courts.

The Grand Jury of the Hudson County Oyer and Terminer has been in session for two weeks and has not yet finished its business. Their lengthened period of labor indicates a more formidable list of indictments, by far, than is usually found. Yesterday several persons who had been convicted of selling liquor without license, and of assault and *batteries, were sentenced to fines and imprisonment* according to their offences.

Verdict for Seduction and Breach of Promise.

The case of WILLIAM K. HALL, who was Superintendent of the Harlem Railroad, has been tried during the present term of the Hudson County Circuit Court, before a Sheriff's Jury, on the complaint of ANNA HOWARD, for seduction and breach of promise. The parties were in rather high circles in Washington when the engagement was made, and an appointment to be married was broken in Jersey City nearly a year ago. The verdict of the Jury was $13,000 for defendant. For plaintiff, THEO. F. FRELINGHUYSEN, Jr., of Newark; for defendant, SAMUEL CASSEDY.

HUDSON COUNTY (N. J.) DEMOCRATIC TICKET.—The Democratic delegates from the different wards and townships of Hudson County met in Convention to nominate county officers, on Saturday evening, at Commercial Hall, in Jersey City. CLEMENT M. HANCOX presided, and WM. H. JELLIFFE was selected as Secretary. It was determined, as a preliminary movement, that the majority of delegates from each town and ward should cast the vote of that town or ward. While the delegates were deciding upon their vote, those of the First Ward of Jersey City got into some difficulty about their vote for the office of County Clerk, for which there were two candidates—ABRAM MORRELL and GEORGE W. CASSIDY—both of the First Ward. The dispute referred to ended by one of the delegates, who is a member of the County General Committee, striking another delegate, for which offence he was arrested by a watchman before the Convention adjourned. The ballot for County Clerk was decided in favor of MORRELL, and the remainder of the ticket was nominated by acclamation. The following is the ticket chosen:

For County Clerk—ABRAM MORRELL, of Jersey City.
For Surrogate—CHARLES S. BERNARD, of Hoboken.
For Sheriff—GILLIAN VAN HOUGHTEN, of North Bergen.
For Coroners—THOS. J. FOOT, of Jersey City; GARRET VAN MATER, of Hoboken; and JESSE HOPPER, of Harrison.

After the transaction of some further business the Convention adjourned.

HUDSON COUNTY, N. J., COURTS.—MURDER TRIAL.—In the Hudson County, New-Jersey, Court of Oyer and Terminer, Judge HAINES presiding, the trial of HENRY C. GRIFFITHS for the alleged murder of his wife, who died in Hoboken on the 5th of March last from the effects of poison, was brought to a close, he having been tried by District Attorney E. R. V. WRIGHT, and A. O. ZABRISKIE, and defended by I. W. SCUDDER and R. GILCHRIST, Jr. The jury were out but a few minutes and brought in a verdict of acquittal. There appeared to be no doubt that he was innocent of the charge.

PROMPT RETRIBUTION.—On Sunday, three young rowdies from New-York, while in Hoboken, assailed an old man who was passing them with his fish net in his hand, which accidentally hit one of them. Justice CRANE happened to be near, and attempted to arrest them. They turned upon and beat him severely, and assaulted another citizen. They were, however, captured and lodged in Bergen, and on Monday, not more than 24 hours from the time of their arrest, they were brought into Court, tried on an indictment found against them for the offence, and sentenced each to sixty days in the County Jail, and to pay a fine of $10 and costs. Their names are JAMES GRADY, JAMES CASS, and JOHN SCHROEDER.

SUICIDE.—As the steamboat *Arrasook*, which left the foot of Cortlandt-street at 11 o'clock Sunday night, was crossing over to Jersey City, a man, apparently a German, jumped overboard from the forward part of the boat, and in spite of every effort on the part of the firemen, CHARLES BOTTOMLEY, and a deck hand, he perished. He was seen to throw away his money on the bridge on coming into the boat. He was dressed in dark coat and pants, and wore moustaches. A gentleman named LILIENTHAL, residing in Jersey City, was standing beside him when he took the fatal leap.

REV. THEO. CLAPP, of New-Orleans, in a recent letter from Boston to the *New-Orleans Picayune*, thus speaks of the author of the *Lamplighter:*

When at Dorchester I was introduced to Miss MARIA CUMMINS, who has been made famous by the production of the *Lamplighter*. She is a sister of Mrs. TILESTON. I wish that my words could convey to your readers some adequate idea of her personal appearance. But I have no talents for this kind of description. Miss CUMMINS, to my taste, is very beautiful. She is of middling stature, fair complexion, soft, delicate auburn hair; cheeks with the red and white delicately blended; eyes clear, blue and beaming with intelligence. The form of her person is symmetrical, elegant and dignified. Her conversation is easy, natural and unaffected. Indeed, simplicity is the crowning ornament of her manners, as well as her writings. Though possessed of superior genius, a lively fancy, and brilliant imagination, she is perfectly free from pedantry, and all those arts of display which are dictated by the love of distinction and flattery. No lady of my acquaintance is more richly endowed with those mild, social, refined and gentle qualities which, in the view of our sex, generally, constitute the principal beauty of the female character.

Court of Appeals.

ALBANY, Monday, Oct. 9.

The Court of Appeals met at noon to-day. No. 49 was concluded; 100, 109 and 87 were struck off; 103 was reserved for October 12, and 40 for October 16; No. 16 went by default, and is set aside; No. 98 was affirmed by default; No 65 was concluded.

Calendar for October 10: 96, 90, 101, 102, 38, 42, 44, 86, 107, 11, 39, 24, 66, 106.

SPORTING.

Cricket—New-York vs. St. George.

The return match between the second elevens of these two Clubs commenced yesterday morning at Hoboken. The weather was delightful, but the attendance of visitors small, owing to the haste with which the match was got up and the neglect of the Clubs to give notice to the press of the day fixed.

New-York won the toss and went in first, at 10½ o'clock, scoring 120 off the bat, and making a total, with wides and byes, of 147—a pretty big score. PORTER, who was the first man, kept his post for 2 hours and 20 minutes, and made 33 runs—among them 3 twos and 4 threes. He played very steady and batted well. MAXWELL, EDWARDS and ORRE followed, but were unfortunate. BAILLIERE made 14, and RICHARDS 15, in good style; and so did SPIVEY his 17, and CALVARY his 23. LE GAL got 5, and seemed to promise more, when BAILEY bowled him down.

St. George commenced at 1½ o'clock, and scored 159 off the bat, and 147 total,—thus beating the New-Yorkers by 29 runs. BAYLEY scored 34 in his usual style, and MEIKLEHAM 40 in good style—among them 3 twos, 1 three, and 2 fours. Mr. MONTAGUE, who is one of the best racket players in the United States, made 48 runs, including 8 twos, 3 threes, and a four.

St. George's bowlers were TILT, MEIKLEHAM, BROWN and BAILEY; it was not good. New-York were RICHARDS, BAILLIERE, DUGAN, EDWARDS, ORRE and EDWARDS; it was about on a par with the St. George's, except RICHARDS and BAILLIERE, who bowled some excellent balls, but unfortunately a ball struck Mr. RICHARDS a severe blow on the eye, blackening it and compelling him to leave the ground. The batting was regular *slashing work on both sides*—the balls flew all over the field, and the fielding was very bad,—which accounted for the large scores.

NEW-YORK—FIRST INNINGS.		ST. GEORGE'S—FIRST INNINGS.	
1. Porter b. Bailey	33	1. Brown c. Edwards b. Richards	4
2. Maxwell leg b. wicket	0	2. Gregory c. [illegible] b. Richards	8
3. Edwards b. Meikleham	3	3. Lester Wallack b. Le Gal	4
4. Orre c. Bailey b. Meikleham	6	4. Bayley b. Baillerie	34
5. Bailleria b. Meikleham	14	5. Bourne b. Le Gal	5
6. Richards c. Vinton b. Meikleham	15	6. Meikleham hit wicket	40
7. Spivey c. and b. Meikleham	17	7. Tilt b. Baillerie	0
8. Calvary not out	23	8. Vinton c. Orre b. Baillerie	2
9. Spence c. Bailey b. Meikleham	0	9. Le Montague b. Edwards	48
10. Le Gal b. Bailey	5	10. Johnston c. Orre b. Le Gal	3
11. Seabury b. Tilt	2	11. Sanders not out	2
Byes	8	Byes	11
Leg byes	1	Wide balls	11
Wide balls	3	No ball	1
No ball	1	Total	176
Total	147		

The New-Yorkers followed their innings at 20 minutes to 5, and when time was called at 5½, had scored 38, with a loss of three wickets, as follows: Edwards 22, not out; Orre 8, not out; Calvary, run out, 4; Spence, 0; Bailey 1; [illegible], leg before wicket, 1; Byes 2.

In consequence of not making an arrangement before commencing play, it will be a drawn game—for some of the St. George's men cannot play today, and several of the New-York men are unable to play any other day this week.

The Turf.

A match for $500 came off yesterday afternoon on the Centreville Course, L. I., between the b. g. *Jim* and b. g. *Ned*—mile heats in harness. It was well contested throughout. Previous to the start the betting was $100 to $40 on *Jim*. After the second heat *Ned* became the favorite at about the same odds.

The following is a summary:

E. Brooks names b. g. *Ned*	2	1	1
R. Tuttle names b. g. *Jim*	1	2	2

Time—2:48—2:45—2:45.

From Buenos Ayres.

We have received two numbers of the British *Packet* and Argentine *News*, dated July 5, and August 12, and printed at Buenos Ayres.

The funeral of Gen. ALVEAR took place at Buenos Ayres, on the 26th of July.

Col. BARTOLOME MITRE resigned his office as Inspector-General of Arms, on the 1st of August.

The Ministry of Finance, on the 2d of August, abolished the system of permits for the embarkation of or disembarkation of luggage.

On the 26th of June PATRICK NOLAN was murdered and robbed of $1,250, (currency) in the district of Lobos. On the 21st of the same month, MICHAEL MCMANUS was murdered in the same district. In consequence of these murders, a deputation from the foreign community waited upon the Government to urge the necessity of instituting a police for the protection of foreigners settled in the rural districts of the State. The British Vice-Consul offered a reward of *twenty thousand dollars* (currency) for the apprehension and conviction of the murderers, the deceased being British subjects.

The Hon. ROBERT GORE, R. N., her Britannic Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires and General Consul to the Argentine Confederation, died at Montevideo on the 4th of August.

A dreadful accident occurred near Buenos Ayres on the 11th of August. As Mrs. KING was returning to her farm, accompanied by part of her family, and Mr. GOODMAN, in charge of a son of his own in delicate health, the cart in which they were conveyed was unfortunately upset, in descending the precipice, on the track between Calles San Lorenzo and Independencia. The results were, that the invalid youth was killed on the spot; his father, Mr. GOODMAN, was severely and dangerously bruised; Mrs. KING had an arm broken and so shockingly shattered as to render amputation indispensable; Miss KING had an arm dislocated; the driver of the cart was severely bruised, and a person in attendance was also badly injured.

To enforce the circulation of the new paper money, the National Government has had recourse to certain measures, which the *British Packet* of the latest date received thinks must inevitably paralyze commercial transactions, and may lead to other dangers. The *Packet* considers the measures alluded to an open and flagrant violation of the eighth article of the British treaty of 1825, and says that in consequence of them, orders have been given to withdraw goods from the Republic.

Report by the captain of the port of Buenos Ayres, of the movement in July, viz: Arrived—Coasting craft 212, of 5,[illegible] tons. Sailed—Coasting craft 239, of 5,919 tons. Merchant vessels arrived, 63, of 14,043 tons; sailed, 38, of 7,515 tons. Passengers arrived, 400; left, 38.

Missing Ships.

The list of wrecks and casualties at sea, registered at LLOYD'S during the present year, since the 1st of last January, discloses a frightful catalogue of ships missing, and which are now given up as lost, having, it is supposed, foundered with all hands on board. In all, there appear to be no fewer than 48, which do not include the losses of the *Madagascar*, and the ill-fated screw steamer, *City of Glasgow*, with which upward of 500 unhappy creatures were lost. Of the 48, a large number were vessels bound across the Atlantic, carrying many passengers. Among them were the following:

The Waterloo, from Liverpool to New-York; the *Ann*, Capt. Atkinson, from Quebec for Bristol; the *Leviathan*, of and from New-York, for Liverpool; the Joanna, from New-York, for Dunkirk; the American Lass, Cap. Coombs, from St. John's, Newfoundland, for Oporto; the Emma Field, from Bath (U. S.) for Liverpool; the Gipsey, Capt. Stephenson, from St. John's, for Greenock. Also the ships Arno, of New-York; the Agnes Hall, from Montevideo; the Wilberforce, Syria, Urgent, Atlas, Antilles, John Williams, Governor Briggs, William Thompson, Sarah (Peterson) Ann Tift, Susannah, Red Rover, Richard Webster, and the Abbe, of Bridport.

The remaining vessels were brigantines and schooners. Strange to say, not a vestige of any one of the unfortunate vessels has turned up, not a fragment has been discovered.

Horrible Tragedy—Two Persons Shot and the Suicide of the Murderer.

Correspondence of Binghamton Republican.

GREENE, N. Y., Friday, Oct. 6, 1854.

Our peaceful village was yesterday thrown into an excitement at one of the most horrid tragedies our county has ever witnessed.

A DAVID D. DAVIS, a resident of this town, about 40 years of age, had some difficulty with his wife about separate property; and I believe a suit for a divorce is on the calendar for our next week's Circuit, between them. His wife and her relations live some four miles east of the village. DAVIS has boarded for some months at the Chenango House. Yesterday afternoon he went over to see her and her relations, at the house of Mr. GILMORE, (the wife's brother.) He met a Mr. BURR HOTCHKISS, also a brother-in-law—they left GILMORE'S in company—DAVIS drew a revolver and killed HOTCHKISS in the yard, then passed hastily to the house of HOTCHKISS, about 100 rods, and shot twice at Mrs. H., but missed her. He then shot his wife in the same place, passed out into the back-yard, and shot himself. The three are dead. A coroner's inquest will be held to-day, when further particulars will transpire.

In haste, yours truly, W. D. D.

[illegible] AND ITS PURPOSES.

[illegible] of the Proceedings and an Ex[illegible] of its Candidates.

A CALCULATION OF THE CHANCES.

[illegible] Saturday, Oct. 7, 1854.

Truthful as were your reports of the proceedings of the Grand Council of Know-Nothings, lately held in your City, so far as they went, yet they lacked in that detail which is essentially necessary to enable the public to know how entirely the assembled wisdom of the Order vindicated its right to the name it bears. These details I may not give, but I may, without violating any of the established rules of the Society, add a little to the information already before the public, and perchance make a few suggestions that if rightly interpreted, may prove beneficial to those who honestly believe in the sentiment, and would not willingly or knowingly do aught to diminish its past popularity, or by any act jeopardize its promised ascendancy.

Probably there never existed an association whose motives, objects and principles of action were less understood than the Society known to the world as the Order of Know-Nothings. By the sound discretion and practical wisdom which the originators of the institution possessed, while yet few in numbers, they were enabled so to operate as to control the results of nearly all the municipal elections which have transpired since its establishment. The vague, undefined, mystical character which attached to the Society, the accuracy with which it made its solutions, and the success which followed its demonstrations, tended to its rapid increase in numbers, and as has since become manifest, to its early dissolution—but not to its final decay. Regenerated by the wise and the upright, and purified by the ordeal through which it is destined to pass, it will arise with higher aims and enlarged purposes from the sepulchre in which it has been laid by its professed worshippers, to a nobler and more enduring existence in the future.

The first designs of the founders of the Order were not to bring into any contest candidates from its own members, but to select from the nominees of the different political parties such men as were American born and of the Protestant religion. If all the candidates were known to possess these requisites, then the members of the Order were left free to exercise the elective franchise in such manner as they should think proper, in accordance with their political antecedents. Aspirations for office were unknown among the inventors of the Society, or if perchance they did manifest themselves, those who indulged them were promptly and severely censured. There are many instances where men have been taken up and elected to office by the Order, who did not know that they were being balloted for until the votes were canvassed. So long as such principles ruled—so long as they refused to indulge in personal preferences or partisan resentments—so long as the Order could refrain from the loaves and fishes—so long it was on the path of duty, and so long it was sure to be successful. With increase of members came more than a proportionate increase of aspirants for the places of profit and trust—and not a few designing men, who thought only to make of the banded brotherhood cat's-paws with which to reach the roasted chestnuts. In the subordinate Councils it was not an uncommon thing to enroll one hundred and fifty members at one session. Is it strange that with such vast accumulations, there should be gathered many unworthy to take part in a struggle for the advancement of a great principle, which demanded not unfrequently the sacrifice of personal preferences—the sundering of party ties, and sometimes the partial abandonment of cherished purposes? Its portals not strongly guarded by its constitution—what wonder is it, that the high priests, at the altars of the Order, have proved to be its most unworthy—its most corrupt—its most exacting—and the most designing of its professed devotees, and that there should be men of less than common intellect and entire unfitness for the places they sought to attain?

Such has proved to be the result. Of its grand officers, there is hardly one who does not seek political preferment. JOSEPH W. BARKER, the President, would be Mayor of the City of New-York. Mr. EELING, the Vice-President, would be Commissioner of Streets and Lamps. CHAUNCEY SCHAFFER would be District Attorney of the County of New-York. STEPHEN A. MUNN would be Chief of Police. Mr. ULLMANN, Mr. SAVAGE and Mr. WHITNEY, would be Governors and Lieutenant-Governors. Enough for a sample. Your paper, ample as it is, would hardly contain the names of all the members who are up for nominations—in many cases for "Cowes and a market." It was this almost universal desire for position, that carried the Council from its true course, and brought shipwreck and disaster upon the Order. It will be borne in mind that the City of New-York and its immediate vicinity held the control—the County of Westchester alone furnishing from seventy-five to a hundred of the votes recorded. These first obtained possession of the Convention, and aided by others from the country, and through the grossest violations of the rules by the President, succeeded in dictating what should be done and what should be left undone.

The most influential among the rural delegates was the deputy from Ontario County, who was a member of the last Legislature, and who came to the discharge of his duties in the Council, fresh from a struggle for a renomination, in which he had been defeated, because he had violated his written pledge given the year before, that if elected he would give his influence and his vote for a Prohibitory Liquor law—an act of treachery which a friend sought to palliate by producing another pledge that he would vote against the proposed enactment. Another was formerly Corporation Counsel of the City of New-York—a position which he held but a few months, and which, if report speaks true, he abandoned with more of the City's funds than the fee bill (liberal as it is) justified his retaining. One of the candidates in nomination on a State ticket was another, and he left the Council with the boast that in the three days' attendance he had done more to secure the election of nomination. Another of the most prominent boasted that he had, by advising the course which the Council had adopted, secured the election of SEYMOUR. By the way, should such prove to be the end, the Governor will no doubt remember and reward this gentleman. He is a small *sparrow*, and a harbor-mastership would probably fill his crop.

Upon the opening of the Council Chamber, many of the delegates from the country who had before attended its sittings were somewhat surprised to find that the password had been changed, and that thus they were unable to obtain admission for many hours. This had been done by the President, in violation of established usage—and without any apparent necessity. But upon finally effecting an entrance, the motive for it was quite apparent. They had been all day "knocking at the doors," and while they stood in waiting, the business of the Council was being transacted by a few of the chosen ones—the wire-pullers in the City and their congenial friends from the country, who had been forewarned and admitted before the regular hour for opening. They were too late to effect anything, and were perfectly powerless, notwithstanding they had a large majority in numbers. The President ruled constantly in favor of his own clique, and none that did not belong to his chosen ones were permitted to have the floor—or if perchance one did, he was put down by the yells of those who were supporting—yells in which, as you have before stated, the voices of SCHAFFER, and MUNN, and LOVELL, and SAMMONS, and SPARROW, and EELING, and SAUNDERS, and MALLORY, and LANSING and VAN COTT, were heard in full chorus. They were the men who stood preeminent as the directors and oracles of the society, and whose influence—

"Like a withering blight,
Came o'er the counsels of the brave,
To blast them in their hour of might."

For hours those who had alone at heart, the good of the society, and who cherished above all else the sentiment which had banded them together, struggled perseveringly to impress upon the minds of these demagogues the true policy which they should pursue. That the great strength of the Order consisted—not in the members enrolled, but in the profound secrecy which its principles enjoin; that the true interpretation of the interest they commanded, was found in the fact that they had never been defeated; that even exercise of power had a natural tendency to weaken the Order, because it rendered it more difficult to preserve that secrecy of action and to perpetuate and widen that vague idea of its strength on which, in a great degree, it depends for *success*;—that too frequently mingling in elections, and the nomination of candidates for offices that could exert no influence for the correction of the evils of which they complained, would inevitably destroy the secrecy of their operations, increase the jealousies of the members, break down their *prestige* abroad, and pave the way for a disruption of the bonds that held them together. They further urged that as none of the candidates in nomination by the political parties were obnoxious to the Order, there was no possible call for any selection by the Grand Council, and above all, that there could be no possible excuse for the nomination of an independent ticket.

They might as well have talked to an assembly of lunatics, with the hope of persuading them to cease their ravings. The adoption of the policy of choosing candidates from the party nominees, by the Grand Council, would enjoin upon the subordinates the same course of action—and that would be a death-blow to the hopes of all the would-be Mayors, and Attorneys, and Congressmen, and Assemblymen. It was *their* own funeral knell, and they were not disposed to sing it. Disgusted with the manifest determination of the officers and their satellites to do nothing but what accorded with their purposes and shaped to their own advancement, in entire disregard of the intent and interests of the Order, a large number of the delegates withdrew from the deliberations of the Council, and went home.

It would be impossible to depict fully the manner in which their deliberations were conducted. What certain men counseled, was done—what others suggested, was promptly ruled out of order by the President, or if suffered to go to a vote, was declared lost—a poll by Ayes and Noes being invariably refused. A few instances, and those not by any means the most flagrant that I can call to mind, will serve as a sample of the recklessness of the President, and the unscrupulous character of his aiders and abettors.

Among the first points at issue, was the admission of a delegate from one of the Councils in Albany. He was objected to upon the ground that he was not a resident of the ward and city from which he hailed. A committee was appointed to investigate the case, which committee, after hearing testimony, made a unanimous report that the claimant was entitled to his seat—that he had been a resident of Albany since the first day of January last, and his family had lived in the ward from which he hailed for the past six months. Notwithstanding, the Council refused to admit him—at least, so the President decided! Yet those capable of judging affirm that there were two in his favor to one opposed. The reason urged for disagreeing with the report of the committee, by the leaders I have named, was that the applicant was a politician, and that if he should get among them, he would be wire-pulling! The innocent, unsophisticated Know-Nothings were certainly entitled to be protected from such influences.

There were other claimants for seats, but after this, it was resolved to hear no more until after the important business of the Council was transacted.

Resolving to adjourn *sine die* at 5 o'clock on the afternoon of the 5th, and resolving to nominate no man who was then before the people, the Council proceeded to make out a ticket. While balloting for Governor, a member moved to adjourn. *The President ruled him out of order*—he did not belong to the throne, and if his motion prevailed there was an end of the Council. The balloting progressed slowly, and it was found that before one candidate could be selected, 5 o'clock was fast approaching;—but the President was equal to a half-[illegible] moved to reconsider the vote to adjourn *sine die* at 5 o'clock, and that the Council should not finally adjourn until the entire ticket was nominated! The President received both motions, tabled the first—(reconsidering anything was setting a bad precedent)—and put the latter, which he of course declared carried. There were numerous other rulings, equally characteristic. After this, there was no difficulty in holding the Council together as long as was desirable—the fewer present the less trouble there would be, and the more harmonious, as those who left were the country members, who were unused to the ways of the City.

The ticket being nominated, other business was called up. Among the rest, the Grand Council were asked to decide upon the legality of a subordinate Council which had been instituted by a Deputy duly authorized, but about which there was some doubt, as there was at the time another Council in the same town. The Grand Council declared the appealing subordinate illegal and unconstitutional, and then exonerated the Deputy who had brought it into existence from all blame. It will be borne in mind that the applicants, when they asked to be instituted, could have had no knowledge that it was illegal to organize two Councils in the same district, and that the Deputy must have had such knowledge. Was it a jury of Know-Nothings that found the culprit not guilty, and recommended him never to do so again?

A President of a subordinate was suspended for six months by the Grand President, for having advised some brethren to send Whig delegates to the Grand Council. It was not deemed requisite that he should know that any charges were preferred against him—that he should be present when they were presented, or have opportunity to make any defence—so these little formalities were dispensed with.

By resolution, another brother was suspended *until* the truth of certain charges which had been preferred against him could be investigated. There were a few more of the same sort, but it is useless to particularize—these show the refreshing and original character of the proceedings in times of trials and judgments.

The crowning triumph was achieved by the passage of a resolution offered by Mr. CHAUNCEY SCHAFFER amending the obligation which is taken by the members of the Order, by adding the words, "*And I hereby pledge myself to vote for the ticket nominated by the Grand Council,*" which amendment the Grand Council, upon motion, resolved that every brother was understood to have subscribed to! Something was hinted that one BLACKSTONE had declared an *ex post facto* enactment not binding; but the simple assertion that BLACKSTONE was a foreigner withered up the individual, and silenced his objection. The fact that the learned, lucid and logical, the calm, clear and critical SCHAFFER had originated the proposition, should have restrained him from venturing upon such a dangerous attempt.

Shortly after this, the Council adjourned—a Committee having been appointed to relate to the subordinate Councils what their representatives had done, and their reasons for so doing.

You will, Mr. Editor, if you find herein sufficient of interest to justify its publication, naturally ask me my opinion as to the result of this first public manifestation of the existence of the Society of Know-Nothings, and especially what are the chances of an election of the ticket nominated. Let me answer by a few recitals which I think will apply, and I will take them up in their order.

Had all the Councils in the State been fully represented, there would have been present 1,562 delegates—as it was there were 953 present on one count. Of those which had attended but 482 took part in the selection of a candidate for Governor, and of these, the nominee only received 243—less than one-sixth of *all* the representatives, and but one-quarter of those in attendance. The vote on the other ballots was a still smaller fraction of the representatives. The remainder were opposed to making any nominations, but were crushed out by the presiding officer. Finding themselves powerless—though numerically superior—they withdrew from the Council Chamber, and proceeded to organize a Grand Council, which action, it is maintained, will be sanctioned by three-quarters of the subordinates—so that the effect of the first public demonstration is a split in the ranks.

The chances of success, if the above division be correct, would not appear to be very flattering. The total number of enrolled members was computed at less than 66,000. A more close scrutiny—throwing out the dead, those who have never been initiated though elected, those that have withdrawn, and making allowance for exaggerations—and I think that there could hardly be more than 55,000 mustered under the standard, should they all answer to the roll call. About one-fifth of them are Hard-Shell, and one-fifth Soft-Shell Democrats, and three-fifths Whigs—divided in proportions of two Silver-Greys to one Woolly. The ticket is made to suit all these shades—and yet I think it will not obtain more than two-fifths of the whole number computed—or, say 25,000. Of course I make no estimate of the votes of outsiders who may sympathize with the movement, though not of the Order. Shall I state why I arrive at such an estimate? In the first place, at least two-thirds do not think it right or wise to make any nominations, and those who represent this view will discountenance any independent ticket. It is a principle with the Order, when it does make out a ticket, to avoid all the old notorious politicians and known office-seekers. The ticket nominated is a three-quarter violation of that rule. The nominee for Governor, DANIEL ULLMANN, has been an *unfortunate knocker at the door of every* Whig State Convention for the past four years—sometimes wanting to be Governor, *sometimes* Lieutenant Governor, and sometimes Attorney General. My memory needs refreshing by an examination of the *records*, before I could tell how many times he has sought to be the chosen of Whig Charter, Mayoralty, Senatorial and Congressional Conventions in the City of New-York. He has been a steady, consistent seeker after office, every year so far back as my political recollection extends. The fact that he is not a Native [illegible] tion to the Order—as I presume it will not be any drawback now. JAMES R. WILLIAMS is another Whig politician—at present holding an office, and at any time ready to be a Congressman, or a Governor, or a United States Senator. Should his Country call him to act in either capacity, he will be found ready to make the sacrifice; but I don't believe he will consent to the use of his name for Canal Commissioner. He is wealthy and refined, and seeks posts of honor, not office for the sake of the spoils. JAMES P. SAUNDERS has heretofore been noted more for a taste for securing offices of honor for individuals of *ability*, but of retiring habits, rather than for any desire to occupy positions where the payments were made in honors, not pence. He is an old politician, though a young man, and knows how to pull some wires equal to the next man in Westchester County. GEN G. A. S. SCROGGS "I don't know, do you?" I made diligent inquiry, but could not obtain anything more satisfactory than that "Gus Scroggs was a d—d clever fellow!" I presume he is, and that he is the only person whose selection is not a violation of the mandate to choose none but new men for office.

The consideration of the fact that the City of New-York and its suburbs has dictated the policy and the ticket, and the Western and Northern parts of the State feel that they have been ridden over rough-shod, adds force to the other defects which I have pointed out, and compels the conclusion I have expressed. This Fall it will be utterly routed—its candidates receiving but a small portion of the votes of its followers—and before the closing of the year the present organization will be entirely disbanded. That the fragments will be gathered up and cemented by strong bonds, and more enlarged views and liberal sentiments, is the wish and belief of one whose cherished hope is, that thus regenerated, it may remain UNITED FOREVER.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Attorney General's Opinion on the Reciprocity Treaty—The new Expedition to San Juan—A Circular to Consuls of interests to Aliens.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Oct. 5, 1854.

The official opinion of the Attorney General, published in this morning's *Union*, fully confirms the announcement I made several days since, to the effect that our Government would decide against the solicitations of the Canadas, to give immediate effect to the Reciprocity Treaty, as between those Provinces and the United States. The right of Piscary was looked upon as an imperial right. So, also, was that relating to the navigation of the St. Lawrence. To admit us to the fisheries and to the free navigation of the St. Lawrence, required no condition save the assent of the British Crown. That was given at once, and so much of the Treaty was permitted to go into operation immediately. But the provisions for reciprocal free trade depend upon certain conditions, *all* of which must be fulfilled ere the Treaty has effect. All the Provinces, save Newfoundland, must enact certain legislative acts; and the British Parliament, also, must consummate legislation specified by the Treaty ere these conditions can be considered fulfilled. Several of the Colonies, and the British Parliament, have not yet acted; and so we must possess ourselves in patience for awhile to come. It is supposed, here, that the Provincial Parliaments which have not yet acted on the Treaty will be called together immediately for that purpose; but, as even their act does not perfect the Treaty until after the concurrent action of the *Imperial* Parliament, we cannot look to imports from British North America to cheapen our coal and breadstuffs for some time to come.

There is one reflection suggested by the history of the Reciprocity Treaty worthy of note. Ever since 1842, the proposition of Reciprocal Free-Trade with the Provinces has been talked of. If I mistake not, Mr. CUSHING himself advocated the measure during that year. But from that day to a very recent period, the Governments, both of Great Britain and the United States, have been afraid almost to talk about it. A hundred difficulties seemed to be in the way, and insuperable. And now, when at last these difficulties are approached, they vanish like a dream, leaving in their place only the evidence that they were baseless; and both Governments are immensely concerned because they must wait a month or two before the dreaded Reciprocity can be carried into practical operation.

You will find the *Tribune's* story relative to the new naval expedition to Greytown taken up and re-sent from here, in the shape of Washington correspondence, to any number of presses all over the country. Nevertheless, depend upon it, it has no substantial basis. My dispatch on that subject will be thoroughly vindicated by the result. I don't think anybody *is* belligerent in the premises except Capt. HOLLINS, who did tell Mr. MARCY that he wanted to go to San Juan to settle an old account with Lieut. JOLLY, of the British Navy. The Secretary replied, very flatly, that he couldn't go, under any circumstances.

By the way, I have noticed a paragraph traveling the rounds of the press, to the effect that Attorney General CUSHING is interested in some way in a land speculating company in Central America. The story is absurd upon its face, and would hardly be seriously repeated except for base purposes. I find, however, that there is just so large a grain of truth in the story as is to be found in the fact that there are two Mr. CUSHINGS mixed up in Central American affairs—one of them being in the employ of the Accessory Transit Company, as resident agent at San Juan—and the other, Mr. WM. L. CUSHING, of New Orleans, having property of some sort at Greytown. The CUSHING story probably grew out of the Central American interests of these two gentlemen.

A circular to consuls, just issued by the State Department, contains the following paragraphs:

Consuls and Commercial Agents, &c., are prohibited, under a heavy fine, by the 2d section of the Act of 28th of February, 1803, from granting a passport or other paper, certifying that an alien, knowing him or her to be such, is a citizen of the United States, and they should be careful not to be led into a violation of this Act by granting a passport as an American citizen to an alien who may have become domiciled in the United States, or to a foreigner who has merely declared his intention to become an American citizen. Both of these classes of persons, however, may be entitled to some recognition by this Government, and this can be afforded by merely certifying to the genuineness of their papers when presented for attestation, provided the Consul or Commercial Agent should have no reasonable doubts of their authenticity. Consuls and Commercial Agents are instructed, in no case to grant or visé passports to foreigners coming to the United States, as no such papers are required in this country, and to supply or visé them would only subject the applicants to an unnecessary expense.

The attention of Consuls and Commercial Agents located at ports where there is more or less emigration to the United States, is particularly called to the General Regulations, No. 34, issued on the 20th of August last by the Treasury Department; and they will not omit to report any violation, which may come to their knowledge, of the laws of the United States regulating passenger ships and vessels. They will, also, not omit, in cases of the intended shipment of paupers and pardoned convicts to this country, to give timely notice of the fact, both to this Department and to the Collector of the Customs at the port to which the vessel having them on board may be bound, furnishing the names of the parties, a description of their persons, the name of the vessel, the date of sailing, &c., in order that proper steps may be taken for the enforcement of such police regulations [illegible]

A [illegible] of some distinction [illegible] to know whether the Utah Act, [illegible] the Canal [illegible] Laws in the Courts of that Territory, has been sanctioned by Congress; and whether Congress has any power over it. The laws of a Territory are *subject* to revision by Congress, but are not submitted for such revision. The Territorial laws have full force unless Congress steps forward, and by special act renders them or any one of them null. It will be seen, therefore, that Congress has the power to render the particular law in question of no effect whatever, whenever it chooses to take that step.

College Honors.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Some days since, under this head, you said: "Union College is entitled to the credit of having been the first to step in the right direction, in regard to the distribution of College honors." You may be gratified to learn that some of the colleges out West have never taken any steps in the "wrong direction," at least in respect to one description of empty titles. Illinois College has been in existence some 25 years, and has *never conferred a D. D.* on any individual, and I am quite confident has never conferred an honorary degree "higher than that of Master of Arts." "Honor to whom honor is due."

Union College, after all, has not taken the ground of total and perpetual abstinence—it is only for "three years;" and if the committee "appointed to confer with other colleges" should not make a favorable report, there may be some danger of a relapse.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 9, 1854. ILLINOIAN.

New-York Election—Views of a Southern Whig Journal.

From the Louisville, Ky., Journal, Oct. 4.

ON WHAT DO OUR CANDIDATES STAND?—This is an important question, and deserves an explicit answer. For Messrs. CLARK, RAYMOND, FITZHUGH, and BOWNE, we presume no such strong personal regard is felt to induce the people of this State to vote for them irrespective of the political principles they represent. Thus far we have supported the candidates named on the ground that they represented the principles set forth by the Convention that nominated them. It now appears, however, that they represent a good deal more, and the question above becomes pertinent. In this connection we commend to the attention of every reader, the remarks of the *Courier and Enquirer* of yesterday. The sentiments they embody are those entertained by thousands upon thousands of Whigs in this State, who will make a very decided halt when called upon by their leaders to march into the Free-Soil camp.

[*Buffalo Commercial Advertiser.*

The Buffalo *Commercial* is a very able and influential Whig paper, and its position is therefore a matter of importance. It came out explicitly in the support of the nominees of the Whig State Convention at Syracuse, but now shows signs of backing out from its support of them. We are afraid that, to the extent of its great influence, it is likely to contribute to the defeat of the Whig ticket. Such a defeat, much as we dislike some of the opinions of the individuals composing that ticket, we should regard as a disaster to the Whig party of the nation.

The Buffalo paper says that it has thus far supported the Whig candidates on the ground that they represented the principles set forth by the Convention which nominated them, but that it now finds they represent a good deal more. Undoubtedly they hold a good many sentiments and doctrines not embodied in the resolutions of the Convention which nominated them. They would be very contemptible politicians and men if they had no opinions whatever except those that were expressed in the resolutions of the Whig Syracuse Convention. They declared their prompt adhesion to all the resolutions of the Convention, and the presumption is, that, if the Convention had thought it necessary to require from its candidates any particular views as to other matters, it would have passed resolutions in relation to such other matters. For instance, if the Convention had thought proper to make the repeal or modification of the Fugitive Slave law a test, it would have passed a resolution as to that measure; but it saw fit to avoid all allusion to it, evidently intending to leave the candidates to think as they pleased in regard to it. Of course the Convention and those whom it represented have no right to complain at finding that the nominees are either the friends or the opponents of the Fugitive Slave law. Those nominees have, in answer to interrogatories, declared themselves in favor of the resolutions of another Convention, the one held at Saratoga, but there is not, upon any point whatever, the slightest antagonism between the resolutions of the Syracuse Convention and those of the Saratoga Convention. A candidate, without the shadow of inconsistency, can be in favor of both.

We confess to a desire that the Whigs of New-York shall support the nominees of the Whig State Convention, and we think them under a political obligation to do so if the nominees faithfully support all the principles which that Convention chose to announce. It is true the nominees have, by their endorsement of the resolutions of the Saratoga Convention, shown themselves strongly tinctured with Free-Soilism, and we certainly regret this, but we regard the Whig party of New-York as under an obligation to support them upon the platform erected at Syracuse so long as they stand unequivocally upon the whole of that platform. We should, on account of their Free-Soilism, deprecate their election, if, as incumbents of the offices for which they are candidates, they could wield any important power in favor of Free-Soilism, but surely a Governor of New-York, a Lieutenant-Governor, a State Prison Inspector, and a Canal Commissioner could exercise no more power in behalf of Free-Soilism than the same persons could as private citizens. We would not have the Whigs of New-York support Messrs. CLARK, RAYMOND, FITZHUGH and BOWNE, *as* Free-Soilers, but we think they ought to support them as the nominees of the Whig State Convention standing squarely upon that Constitution's platform. Some liberality and toleration must be exercised by the Whigs as to questions growing out of Slavery, or there can be no earthly hope of the maintenance of the harmony of the Whig party. The Whig party, after all, is the conservative party of the country, and this the South, even the slaveholding interest of the South, will learn sooner or later—but perhaps too late.

The Removal of Mr. Blunt.

From the Courier and Enquirer.

A CONTRAST.—It is well known that in June last, GEO. W. BLUNT, Esq., the active Commissioner of Emigration, was summarily removed from office by Governor SEYMOUR. It is universally conceded that Mr. BLUNT is a man of integrity; indeed no charges were ever made against him. The office of Commissioner is one of no emolument and purely honorary. Mr. BLUNT was one of the laboring members of the Board; he discovered great frauds in the business of supplying immigrants with provisions, &c., and by his instrumentality the defrauding parties were removed; and there is no doubt that Mr. BLUNT's removal has been of great injury to immigrants in depriving the Board of the services of a gentleman devoted to their interests.

In March last, the Supervisors of the County of New-York reported to Gov. SEYMOUR, that Mr. DYCKMAN, the Register, retained in his possession, and refused to pay over to the county, a sum of money amounting to between $16,000 and $20,000—money belonging by law to the County and collected by him, and due by him to the Comptroller. This charge was made on the responsibility of the Supervisors; yet this same Governor SEYMOUR, omitted to take any action in the premises until September. DYCKMAN is continued in office to this day, and the injured tax-payers in the City are compelled to resort to a suit at law, to recover the money from DYCKMAN. His term of office expires in January. The trial has been delayed a long time, and apparently it is intended to postpone the same until his term of office expires, after which the collection of a claim against him may be hopeless. These are facts, and at this time ought to be generally known.

In regard to this suit against Mr. DYCKMAN, we learn from a cotemporary, that the County is not entitled to any return of the fees collected by him, because he illegally exacted from *individuals* more than they by law were required to pay—he personally pocketing the surplus. Such is the *régime* we are living under.

A Card from Mr. Blunt.

To the Editors of the Courier and Enquirer:

The article in your paper of Saturday, stating the reason of my being removed by Gov. SEYMOUR from the office of Commissioner of Emigration, does not tell the *entire story*. I was removed for the reason assigned, and also on the demand of certain Irish Romanists, because I opposed the perverting of an institution that was intended to be truly Catholic and charitable in its effects into a narrow, sectarian one.

It may suit a bidder for votes to submit to the dictation of foreign bigots, but I ask my fellow-citizens if they can approve of such a principle or practice as the above statement involves.

Perhaps I had better add, that so far as the office was concerned, I went in with reluctance, and went out with pleasure; it is only the motive for the removal that I complain of.

Yours truly, GEO. W. BLUNT.

Dr. W. R. Wilde, author of a life of Swift, a clever work on the Boyne and Blackwater, and other productions, has been made surgeon-oculist to the Queen, in Dublin, out of respect to his literary merits.

[illegible]

CASE OF MRS. S. REYNOLDS—UNFORTUNATE DEATH.

Under our obituary head last week we announced the sudden death of Mrs. SAMUEL REYNOLDS, of Kingston. The circumstances attending her death seemed to demand an investigation, and the Assistant District Attorney, J. G. PERRY, and Coroner HAYES, were engaged with a jury some four or five days collecting testimony relative to the occurrence. The most important witnesses examined were SAMUEL REYNOLDS, the husband of the deceased, and PASCAL RICHARDS, son of J. C. RICHARDS, the Indian doctor, formerly a resident of Kingston, but now of Poughkeepsie. It would appear from the testimony of these witnesses that Mrs. REYNOLDS came to her death while undergoing the operation of procuring an abortion, and that J. C. RICHARDS was the author of it. PASCAL RICHARDS testified before the jury that his father informed him the day after the occurrence that he had gone to Kingston the night before for the purpose of performing the above operation, and that while he was inserting the instrument he always used for that purpose, and before any effort was made to produce the desired object, Mrs. REYNOLDS fainted, and died a very few minutes after. The following important evidence in the case was elicited from Mr. REYNOLDS, and explains the whole mystery:

Samuel Reynolds sworn, says: The deceased, Sarah Reynolds, was my wife; I think she was 29 years of age; I am employed in the Custom-House, New-York; I left home on Monday last for New-York; I had been staying here about ten days previous; some time in June last Mrs. Reynolds paid me a visit in New-York; she staid about a week; the next time I saw her she told me she had become pregnant while with me in the City; she expressed great alarm in consequence, and said from what she knew of her condition of health, and what a physician had told her; she feared it would prove fatal; she continued to express these fears every time I saw her, and suggested that some steps be taken to relieve her; I objected to this and tried to persuade her out of the notion; the first thing I knew she had been to Poughkeepsie, to consult the Indian doctor, "Richards," about this matter, and made arrangements to go there again. When I next saw her she told me all about it, and that she had made up her mind to undergo an operation—and that she was going to Poughkeepsie again for that purpose. I told her that I could not consent to this under any possible circumstances; but if she was determined to persevere in her object, it would be best to consult some responsible physician, for if it would really be unsafe for her to wait her confinement, as she and I both feared it would, we had better have the advice of a good physician as to whether her fears were well founded, and whether it was necessary to her safety. The result of this conversation was that she declared her determination to submit herself to the care of Doctor Richards. When I went to New-York she requested me to call on Dr. R. and tell him to come up; saying, if I would not, she would go there and have the operation performed. I was undecided what to do when I left home; but I stopped at Poughkeepsie called on Richards and ascertained that my wife had been there as she had stated to me. I had a conversation with the doctor, and asked him if the operation could be performed with safety; he said it could with perfect safety; I then appointed a time for him to be at my house in Kingston; he was to be there on Thursday, Friday or Saturday evening of that week; I think he told me it was to be by surgical operation, the only safe way he thought; he told me he considered it unsafe to administer internal remedies; I told the Doctor if it was possible I would be at home on Thursday evening, which I intended to be, but it was not possible; I have not seen Richards since I left his house that day; the last time my wife was confined I was informed (I think by Dr. Bogardus) that she suffered severely, and was in a dangerous condition; she had ever since expressed fears that if confined again she would not survive it; I believe those fears well grounded; the last child of ours was born the 1st of January, 1850; there was nothing said by Richards about using chloroform or any other means to render her insensible.

VERDICT OF CORONER'S JURY.

We find that the name of the person found dead was Sarah Reynolds, late the wife of Samuel Reynolds, of the town of Kingston, Ulster County. That she came to her death on the night of the 21st day of September, 1854, at her residence in Kingston. That her death was caused by one John C. Richards, in attempting, by an instrument called a *catheter*, to produce a miscarriage of the deceased, she being pregnant. And we further find that Samuel Reynolds, the husband of the deceased, was accessory to the said attempt before the fact, and that such attempt was made, and said Reynold's consent thereto obtained by the urgent and repeated solicitations of the deceased. Dated Sept. 27, 1854.

Erastus Cook, foreman; Elihu Schoonmaker, Edward Davison, Daniel Johnson, Henry Van Buren, Augustus Hasbrouck, D. L. Decker, Warren Chip, James Howe, C. P. Van Buren, David Conklin, G. W. Newkirk.

J. C. RICHARDS left Kingston early on the morning after the occurrence, and although officers were soon after sent in pursuit of him, he has not yet been arrested. Mr. REYNOLDS appears to be laboring under a very great excitement of mind, and is unable to leave his room. He will, of course, be required to give bail for his appearance at Court.

Sudden Death—A Husband Supposed to Have Been Killed by His Wife.

From the Lexington (Ky.) Statesman, Oct. 3.

Mr. JAMES O. FRAZER returned to his home, a few miles from this city, and in this (Fayette) County, on Saturday night last, 30th ult., after an absence of nearly five months, during which time he had been in New-York, attending the sale of different lots of cattle, which were sent to him from time to time by his partner, Mr. Lewis Castleman, of this county. Mr. Frazer was in fine health and in the full vigor of middle age, but he had not been under his own roof more than about half an hour before he was a corpse. What is most extraordinary, he came to his death suddenly and by unnatural means.

His partner, Mr. Castleman, met Frazer at the cars in this city, on their arrival from Paris, about 6 o'clock P. M. They both started home together about 7 o'clock; and after stopping a short time at Castleman's to take tea, they proceeded to Mr. Frazer's house, where Castleman left him between 8 and 9 o'clock. Castleman did not go into the house, and says they were met, near the front porch, first by Frazer's servant John, and then by Mr. George Grigg, a young man, who had been acting as Mr. Frazer's overseer during his absence.

Castleman returned immediately home, and had not been in his house exceeding forty minutes when his brother, Mr. David Castleman, rode into the front yard in great haste, informing him that Frazer had shot himself. Lewis Castleman immediately mounted his brother's horse and rode over to Frazer's; and after calling several times Grigg appeared in the front door with a light. They went immediately to the dining room, where Frazer lay upon a lounge, dead. Castleman was the first person who arrived at the house.

Upon making inquiry of Grigg, he gave the following account of the occurrence: He said that Frazer, Mrs. Frazer, their daughter, who is a child about ten years of age, and himself, were sitting on the front porch, when some rats appeared in the front yard. Frazer told them to keep still, and he would go in, get the gun and shoot them. He went accordingly, they heard him get the gun and cock it, and as he came out of the door he stumbled, either in consequence of catching his foot in Mrs. F.'s dress, or from striking his foot against some other object; and while he was in the act of falling, the gun went off, inflicting the fatal wound. Grigg said that F. fell somewhere on the porch, and that he helped him to rise; and when he was up he ran in through the hall door into the dining-room, where he fell and expired. The charge from the gun passed through the left hand of Frazer, into his left side, immediately below the ribs.

Such is also the substance of the testimony of both Grigg and Mrs. Frazer, as related before the coroner's jury; and the little girl, we are told, though not quite so minute in all particulars, gives about the same relation. There was some further testimony, but our purpose is not to go into particulars, but simply to give an outline. The coroner's jury brought in a verdict to the effect, as we understand, that the deceased came to his death from a gun shot wound, inflicted by some person to the jurors unknown.

The public mind, in the meantime, became much excited; rumor was rife; and finally, late Sunday night, Judge Graves, of the County Court, issued a warrant for the apprehension of Grigg and Mrs. Frazer. They were brought before His Honor yesterday afternoon, to undergo an examination, and while we write, (Tuesday morning,) the examination is in progress.

It is terrible to think that the wife of the deceased should be so far suspected as to cause her arrest, and we sincerely hope that the investigation may fully vindicate her innocence, as well as that of Grigg. If the examination should be concluded before we go to press, we will inform our readers of the result.

OCTOBER EXPEDITION.—Emigrants for Liberia intending to take passage in our Autumn expedition are requested at once to inform us of their intention, and hasten preparations, so as to arrive in New-York by the 9th of October. Applications for passage or freight should be made to the Corresponding Secretary of the Society. Clothing, farming utensils, implements of trade, and ordinary furniture, except feather beds, which should never be taken, will all be of use in their new home.

[*Colonization Herald.*

Sheridan Knowles has been lecturing against Popery at Manchester. He animadverts on the celebrated work called "The End of Religious Controversy," by the late Dr. Milner, Roman Catholic Bishop of the Midland District. He has had many auditors, but lectures with more regard to assertion than fact, declamation than argument.

Samuel Rogers, the poet, now over 92 years old, appears to have regained much of his strength, and may be seen taking a carriage-airing in Regent's Park every fine day.

Said a pretty woman to a friend of ours a few days since—"Husband has made me a present of the little bill [illegible]."

[illegible] Trial of Robert M. Graham, M. D., for the Murder of Col. Charles Loring.

Application of the Jury to be Discharged in Consequence of an Imputation Thrown on One Member, Mr. Geo. Wellman Wright—Withdrawn by Consent, and Proceeded with Before Eleven Jurors.

Reported Specially for the Daily Times, by Roberts and Warburton.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.

MONDAY, Oct. 9.

Before Hon. Judge Mitchell.

It being known that Mr. O'Conor would sum up the case this morning for the defence, there was an extraordinary press of persons before the doors of the Court at an early hour, anxious to hear the eloquent counsel. Several ladies (among whom was Mrs. O'Conor) were present, and were accommodated with chairs within the bar. Dr. Graham, his wife and friends, took their usual seats near counsel.

The Court having been opened, Mr. Oscar Purdy, Foreman of the Jury, said that he had in his hand a paper, in the form of a petition, which several of the Jury wished to sign and present to the Court. He would place it in the hands of His Honor to read.

Judge Mitchell read the paper, and then handed it to counsel on both sides, who read and returned it without comment.

The District Attorney said, as far as he was concerned, he desired that the petition should be taken into consideration by His Honor, and granted. It was, however, for the Court to decide.

The Court handed the paper to the Foreman, for each of the Jury as thought proper to sign it.

While the paper was being signed, His Honor sent for his associates to consult on the matter of the petition, which was to the effect that one of their number having been charged with being a relative to the accused, they desired an investigation into the matter.

Hon. Judges Clarke, Roosevelt and Morris here came into Court, and took seats beside Judge Mitchell.

The paper being handed to the Court,

His Honor said: This paper is signed by eleven Jurors. I will not say who they are, but let it be shown to the other Juror that he may sign it if he thinks proper.

The Officer of the Court took the paper to Robert Wellman Wright, and asked him if he desired to sign it.

Mr. Wright returned it, saying, "No, I cannot sign it—you may tell the Judge so."

The officer then returned the petition to the Court.

His Honor, Judge Mitchell, consulted with his associates for twenty minutes, when they retired.

During the consultation Mr. O'Conor said: We assume your Honor will give us some intimation of your judgment on this matter, before making any order.

The Court—I shall.

[At this time two ladies made their appearance, and the Officer of the Court endeavored to obtain seats for them within the bar. The first gentleman appealed to immediately yielded his chair to the fair claimant, but the next replied to the officer's application: "I am a member of the bar, and will not give up my chair." This position he maintained courageously against a general stare and the frowns of some dozen bright eyes. The lady, however, was otherwise accommodated.]

The following is a copy of the petition:

To the Hon. the Court of Oyer and Terminer, in session assembled, Hon. Judge Mitchell presiding, the undersigned Jurors would respectfully present the following:

Whereas, We were empanneled, in accordance with the law made and provided, to act as Jurors in the case now pending before the Hon. Court—that of The People vs. Robert M. Graham, charged with having killed Col. Charles Loring—and we being sworn to return a just and impartial verdict, in accordance with the law and evidence, presented upon a full investigation of the case before us by the Hon. Court; and

Whereas, It has been charged against one of our number that he is connected to the said Robert M. Graham by ties of relationship, which renders him disqualified to return a verdict in manner as aforesaid, thereby implicating by association the character of each of us in the eyes of our fellow-citizens, causing them to prejudge whatever verdict may be rendered by us;

Therefore we pray the Hon. Court to institute such measures as in its wisdom shall be deemed most expedient, to release us from a discharge of the solemn duty resting upon us, by virtue of our oaths, under the present prejudicial and painful circumstances.

OSCAR PURDY,	EDWARD GIRAUD, JR.,
J. H. JACOBS [?],	ROBT. M. WILSON,
WM. MILLER,	LEMAN B. WING,
THOMAS DUGAN, JR.,	THOS. JUDGE,
JOHN B. QUACKENBUSH,	THOS. LLOYD.
JOSEPH W. CLOWES,	

His Honor then addressed the Jury as follows:

GENTLEMEN: Although I have directed that the petition which you have presented should be handed to the Court, so that the Court and counsel alone should see it, yet the tenor of it, no doubt, will be known to others also.

It may have been very natural for you to entertain the feelings which are shown by the petition which is presented. The Court, however, can only act upon legal grounds in whatever it does. When you were empaneled upon the Jury, you were in the course of the examination shown that it would be improper for you to rely in any manner upon any evidence of any fact possessed by yourselves or derived from any source whatsoever, except such as was communicated to you through the witnesses upon the stand, and if you had known of any transaction that had occurred between these two parties—known it so as to have had the most confident assurance of it—you would not have been justified in giving your verdict according to that knowledge, because you ought only to decide according to the evidence that may be brought in a legal way before you.

Now as to the difficulty that is here presented, we have no legal evidence of it, and however much you may feel annoyed by a statement of that kind, neither your honor, nor that of the Court, nor that of any other person, is affected by it until there is a proper legal evidence presented in the Court itself. If the fact had been known to any other person, and they had chosen to communicate that fact, they knew the way in which it ought to be brought into Court. It has not been done, and you cannot consider it a fact existing. In addition to that, there are difficulties even if the fact were admitted. It may be doubtful whether the Court had power to discharge the Jury, at the same time to try the accused again, and if the Court has that power, it must be upon the ground that the judgment or verdict that would be rendered would be a nullity, and if it should turn out that it has that power, and if the judgment rendered should happen to be either way—if that judgment should be a nullity, no harm will result from things as they are. Under these circumstances I must decline interfering in the matter, and leave you to act your own way.

Mr. O'Conor—If your Honor pleases, it has been the effort of counsel for the defence since the commencement of this case, to secure its trial in the common and ordinary way, by a strict and proper observance of the rules of law. To that course they have been wedded, and have made their best efforts from the outset to conform and to secure a conformity. All these deviations from the regular and formal administration of justice, upon allegations duly received, and proofs regularly furnished, are, as your Honor has remarked in the opinion recently given, calculated to obstruct the regular administration of justice, and are in their general effect highly pernicious. But, Sir, we have not been altogether successful; and in so saying, I do not mean to impute blame to any one, for I am sure that the motives of all concerned are perfectly just and fair and laudable. We have not been entirely successful in keeping precisely within the regular track prescribed by our criminal jurisprudence, but they have had sundry things highly irregular, and not at all conformable to ancient or even modern practice, with all its liberality thrust into this case. Dr. Graham, in reference to all this, has some rights, and these rights he will, with the permission of the Court, make such a use of as no liberal and honorable mind can censure. I shall, of course, be obliged, Sir, in the few words which I desire to address to your Honor, to say something which is not proved and cannot be, but it shall relate merely to that other matter which has been the subject of remark, and in respect of which we are equally without proof. When we proceeded to examine the jurors in this case, your Honor is aware that we were surprised at the course of objection resorted to on the part of the public prosecutor. We never pretended that it was not conformable to law. He exercised a right which the statute gives him, but a right which within the knowledge of all the experienced counsellors of the bar with whom I have any acquaintance has not until this time been exercised. Still, when a person exercises the right given to him by the law, it is not the right of any one to gainsay him for so doing, and I bow willingly, as I must bow to the discretion which exercised itself in excluding from this Jury certain persons who, according to my best judgment, ought to have been allowed to sit. Had they been allowed to sit, no imputation would ever have existed upon them, in even being in any way connected with any of these parties, and the Juror pointed out by the remarks which have been made, would not have been called. As the case stands, however, a Jury has been called, in reference to whom the prosecutor desired, by motion made on Saturday, to have this trial discontinued, the Jury dismissed, and a new Jury summoned, so that we might proceed anew with the whole case. To that we did not feel authorized at the time to give any assent, nor did we feel ourselves called upon to act at all in this matter until the present moment. I think we can act with more propriety, and certainly with equal grace, at this time, in what we shall do as to any previous period. Now, nothing is better settled by the law of the land than that all cases of challenge are to be tried in advance. They are to be tried before the Jurors are sworn, and if a Juror is sworn who might have been rejected, it in no wise affects the verdict which may afterwards be rendered, and the subject of competency should never be heard of in any case, much less the subject of competency should never be raised as an objection on the part of the State. But no matter for that. The objection has been raised. Public clamor has been brought to bear. The press has been enlisted, and it may be difficult to say, under present circumstances, were Dr. Graham able to speak for himself, what would be the proper duty of his counsel. Now, Sir, it is undoubtedly true, as your Honor has stated, that this Jury are bound to disregard all this—that they are bound not to believe, or permit to rest upon their minds, anything which has reached them through the vague channels of common rumor, and if they had a right to believe they have no conscience to judge, and no conscious right to permit themselves to be influenced by such information. For who should sit upon the Jury is a question for the Court, and in a criminal case I take it for granted that no honest Juror will forget his oath, and his conscience, and the law—do all that, knowingly and understandingly, in order to make himself in some way instrumental in lending an edge and a point to the prosecution of one of his own fellow-citizens upon a charge involving his life. We therefore fear that in this case,—notwithstanding the excitement which has been, to some extent, undoubtedly produced—as we may judge from what has happened here, that the law will be so administered and the scales of justice so held as between the people and Dr. Graham that he will have a fair and impartial trial according to the weight of the evidence, and a just deliverance if the evidence entitles him to it, and no more does he seek or ask. But, Sir, Dr. Graham has something more at stake than his life. It is important to him if he is to be delivered from a felon's doom, that he may walk forth with an honest man's reputation; and the partner of his cares who has accompanied him throughout this trial has also a stake even dearer than the life of her husband.

Now, if your honor pleases, by the express desire and command, if I may so express it, of both these parties, I am required to pray of your Honor to withdraw the Juror who is objected to, and permit the trial to proceed, with the consent of the accused, before the remaining eleven Jurors. There have been some imputations contained in the newspapers against the Counsel concerned in this case. I have only to say, Sir, that the Counsel are not now upon trial; and, for my own part, I will say that I shall take a different time, perhaps, to answer any imputation, if it is a proper thing to be answered. I, perhaps, am bound, when I make this motion by the express desire and command of my client—I, perhaps, am bound to add what is my judgment in respect of it; I did not suggest it; I did not recommend it; I did not approve of it—I mean by any expression of mine to them, the parties interested, and when advised of their determination, I positively refused to do so. I therefore stand here simply as their mouth-piece, making a request, and they pray the motion. I may be allowed to say in addition, that if I stood in the position of Dr. Graham, whatever apprehensions I might have of the quality of the testimony, my course should have been the same; and I now say publicly what I did not before say to his private ear: That I do most fully, entirely and absolutely approve, and take upon myself for the present, and all future time, whatever may be the responsibility resting upon counsel for not warning his client against a course involving issues of life and death, and which may be attended with consequences most fatal to him.

Mr. Shepard said this produced another difficulty. He was quite willing to consent to the withdrawal of a Juror; but still the difficulty existed whether a trial for murder could proceed before eleven jurors. Jurisdiction could not be given by consent, and if the want of a juror interfered with the jurisdiction of the Court, the error might prove fatal.

Mr. O'Conor argued that the jurisdiction rested with the Court, who alone had the power of speaking or laying down the law. The jury had not jurisdiction—they rendered a verdict on the facts only. Their constitution was a matter, not of jurisdiction, but of regularity, and could be altered by consent. The only question to consider was, whether the Court of Appeals would look upon the matter as irregular. The Court certainly had a power of discretion, and could act by consent of the parties.

His Honor decided that if the defendant and all his counsel on one side, and the District Attorney on the other, put in a consent in writing, the Court would act upon it, and allow the trial to proceed before the remaining eleven Jurors.

Mr. O'Conor—We shall so frame the consent that the names of all the Jurors remain on the panel. The verdict will then appear regular on the record, and we cannot possibly take any exception.

The following form of consent was lodged with the Court:

In the Court of Oyer and Terminer of the State of New-York, which is being held in and for the City and County of New-York, of the October Term, A. D., 1854.

Oct. 9, 1854.—*The People of the State of New-York vs. Robert M. Graham,*

Upon an indictment charging him with the murder of Charles Loring, deceased,

Mr. Justice Mitchell holding said Court,

In open Court, this 9th day of October, of the October Term aforesaid, in the year aforesaid, it being alleged on behalf of the people that George Wellman Wright, one of the jurors empannelled in this cause, is related by affinity to the defendant, so that upon challenge duly taken he would not have been competent to sit in this cause as a juror thereof, Therefore, the said defendant, Robert M. Graham, now in his proper person, here in the open Court aforesaid, does consent that the said juror, George Wellman Wright, be withdrawn from actual service upon the jury, and that the verdict in this cause be rendered by and taken from the remaining eleven jurors, and that the twelve names now appearing of record as the jury in this cause may stand so that by the record this cause shall appear to have been tried by twelve jurors. (*Signed.*) R. M. GRAHAM.

Approved by the counsel,

Abraham Oakley Hall,	J. R. Whiting,
Ch. O'Conor,	L. B. Shepard.

The Court then informed Mr. Wright that he was at liberty to withdraw, and that gentleman left the jury box.

Mr. O'Conor said he had previously intended to state that neither the defendant nor his wife had spoken with any member of the Jury before or since he was empannelled; that Mrs. Graham, through whom the affinity was claimed, had, many years since, spoken to one member of the Jury for a few minutes, but never had seen him since until on the Jury. The Court here took a recess for 30 minutes.

On the Jury returning into Court,

Mr. O'Conor then rose and said

GENTLEMEN: Serious as the responsibility is of appearing to present to you the views of Doctor Graham's counsel in this case, I am exceedingly happy that the hour has arrived for their delivery to you. I am happy of it, because I feel a moral conviction—I do not venture to give opinion of my own upon the evidence—because I feel a moral conviction that it brings him very near to the hour of a safe and satisfactory deliverance at your hands. I am not only happy that we have reached it, but I am happy for the circumstance under which we have reached it. A line of conduct has been pursued, and circumstances have occurred that might have rendered a summing up of this case to you unpleasant in one particular respect. All difficulty of that kind is now obviated. No suspicion is made to rest upon this tribunal or any person connected with it, and the administration of justice here will be effected without fear, affection or hope of reward. The verdict that you shall render will go forth as the impartial, unbiassed and honest judgment *of a Jury of American citizens*, pronouncing the just result at which human reason, unbiassed and unaffected by any moral influences, must arrive and ought to have arrived. Gentlemen, the circumstances of this case are certainly remarkable.

Dr. Graham, a professional gentleman of extensive practice in the city of New-Orleans, visits the North, according to the practice of Southern gentlemen in the midst of the Summer, and we find that shortly after his arrival he is charged with having been guilty of wilful murder—for that is the charge you are called upon to try—of the wilful murder of an individual whose name he had never known, whose person he had probably never seen, and with having committed that offence in the course of an interview, suddenly taking place without premeditation upon the part of either individual concerned, and occupying probably, on the whole, not exceeding a period of 1 or 1½ minutes. It certainly is a most extraordinary result that a gentleman should find himself suddenly involved in a charge of this description in reference to such a person, and with such surrounding and attendant circumstances. Generally, gentlemen, the charge of wilful murder is brought in reference to a quarrel or some ill-will originating between the parties long previously. Generally there is found and assigned by the counsel some adequate motive to move the mind of a wicked and hard hearted man to perpetrate this atrocious crime; but here you are called upon to suppose that this apparently, up to that point, inoffensive gentleman met a fellow-citizen at an early hour of the day, whom he had never seen before, and was suddenly seized with such intense and malicious wrath as to conceive the desire of his destruction, and to effect that destruction in a cruel and inhuman manner. My learned friend did well in *saying that if there were murder in this case, it* was not like the murder of Cain, for you will remember that Cain had a motive—that he had envy and malice at his heart—and he rose against his brother with malice aforethought with an intent to effect his destruction. My learned friend was about to resemble it to some case which had occurred within the knowledge and experience of men, which was adjudged murder; but he did not condescend to tell us what it was. I have never seen a case in which a conviction for murder followed, attended with many of the peculiarities which at once present themselves to the mind in reference to this case, and I am perfectly satisfied upon a fair and candid review of the circumstances in proof before you, that there will not rest upon the minds of any one of you the remotest shadow of a doubt as to the truth of this transaction, and that it was one of those unaccountable and unfortunate events which will occasionally transpire on sudden meetings of parties when provoking words excite to blows, and the party by whose hand the injury is done, commits an injury far exceeding any that could have been contemplated by him.

Mr. O'Conor went on to say that the learned prosecutor had told them that he had formed a theory in the case, and he had called or excluded witnesses, according as their evidence, in his mind, bore out that theory. His theory was that the accused had willfully, deliberately and maliciously attacked the deceased, with the intention of taking life. He was assured that they would not, for a moment, entertain such a far-fetched theory as that. The evidence showed, undeniably, that Dr. Graham and Col. Loring had never met before; that on the morning of this unfortunate occurrence the anger of Col. Loring was aroused to a great degree; that Col. Loring was a man of extraordinary muscular power, and, in his anger, had struck the deceased; that Dr. Graham had been constantly known to carry the cane, and took it up as a matter of impulse, the same as he took his hat. From uncontested facts he would go to an uncontested principle. They had been told it was unlawful to carry a sword-cane. This was not so. It might be unwise or imprudent, but it was not unlawful, and especially should it not be taken into account against a Southerner, from a city where the general custom was to carry such cane. The deceased, it should be remembered, was a Southerner also, and so accustomed himself to carry arms that, in the hotel, with his door locked, he did not sleep without a loaded pistol. Another fact in the case was, that though there was evidence that Col. Loring had uttered a threat against Dr. Graham, there was no evidence that Dr. Graham had uttered any threat against Col. Loring. There was evidence by Mrs. Loring of some indefinite or half-uttered exclamations, but against whom, if against any one, there was no shadow of proof. Would the Jury be called upon to fill up the blanks with words of malice against Col. Loring? Surely the District Attorney would not attempt that. The fact was this, that Dr. Graham had awakened exceedingly thirsty—a thirst so great that it pressed upon him after all that unfortunately occurred, and he went and got some Congress water—what he had been wanting and ringing for all the morning. Mrs. Loring, while she failed to show any threat uttered by Dr. Graham against her husband, distinctly stated that Col. Loring had threatened to break the head of Dr. Graham—no light threat, when uttered by a man of Col. Loring's size and strength. Mrs. Loring told them that Col. Loring went down, in an amiable way to send up a servant. In her excitement, it was likely she was mistaken; for what was the evidence of the bookkeeper? Not a word did Col. Loring say about sending up a servant, but spoke in language of the greatest implacability. When told by the gentlemanly bookkeeper that he would go up and remove the difficulty, he did not reply in the tone of a gentleman, "I will thank you to do so," but he answered, "If you do not remove him I'll shoot him down at the door—I'll be d—d if I don't." This was the tone of a man implacably angry,—and in that spirit he left the office,—and encountered Dr. Graham at the head of the stairs. There was a piece of testimony given by Mrs. Loring here which she had not given on the Coroner's inquest—a threat that when some person would come, "He'd smash his head—he'd cut his heart out." *Taking all the circumstances into consideration,* it was very doubtful if these expressions had been made, if Mrs. Loring had not rather been confused, and unintentionally added words to the conversation. But even if true, these threats were not against Col. Loring, and could not be used to prove any malice towards him. As to the time which had elapsed from the beginning to the end of the difficulty, there seemed a difference of opinion; but gathering from those who would be best supposed to understand times, the whole transaction occupied an almost incredible short space of time—not more than one or two minutes at most from their first meeting at the top of the stairs to its unfortunate conclusion. An attempt had been made to show a consciousness of guilt on the part of Dr. Graham, and an attempt to conceal the instrument. Never had any attempt more utterly failed. A few of the servants, who showed an evident prejudice against the survivor in this affray, had testified to some appearance of such an attempt. But how was it when they came to the intelligent book-keeper, Mr. Wilson? He stated that Dr. Graham had at once, on meeting him, confessed that he had stabbed some person who struck and knocked him down, and then threw the sword out of his hands into the closet beside him, not with any purpose of concealment (which would have been absurd) but to remove from his sight an objectionable object. Again an attempt had been made by the same witnesses to make it appear that Dr. Graham had turned or twisted the instrument after penetrating Colonel Loring's body. This, too, had signally failed. The medical men examined—Drs. Uhl, Quackenbos, and Professor Conachan [?]—a gentleman who had no superior in his profession—all agreed that no such twisting or turning could have taken place; that the appearance of the orifice of the wound destroyed any such idea. The common sense of the jury themselves would bear out the opinion of these gentlemen. The scientific testimony of the physicians contradicted any testimony that was given of an apparent turning of the instrument. Now to come to another part of the case against the accused. They were told that after Col. Loring fell, Dr. Graham went up and looked at the body, and when told that he had killed the deceased, he replied, "Oh, no! he is not killed," "never mind," and several other modes of expression, for there was great discrepancy among the witnesses as to this. If it were proposed to make it appear by these expressions that Dr. Graham intended to deny having stabbed Col. Loring, nothing could be more preposterous. When looking at the body, unconscious of having done deadly harm, and was told "he is killed," he exclaimed, "Oh! no!" Was this the expression of a man who had contemplated and premeditated the death of the accused? Certainly not. It was the natural answer to a terrible and unwelcome truth coming suddenly upon the mind. The mind could not at once receive and realize the terrible truth.

In an occurrence occupying such a brief time, they should take the evidence of the several witnesses, and judging from all, see how much of the transaction was free from doubt. Col. Loring coming directly from the office where he had uttered aloud angry and deadly threats against Dr. Graham, met the latter directly at the head of the stairs. It was just to suppose that the altercation that ensued commenced on the part of Col. Loring; and all the witnesses give the first words they heard as coming from Col. Loring. After angry words on both sides, the lie was given by Dr. Graham, and instantly Col. Loring gave him a blow. Of the blow they had the evidence of Mr. Rogers, who heard the noise at a distance of fourteen feet, and of John Conahan, who testified that he saw the blow given, and that Dr. Graham nearly lost his balance. Now, they should remember the great muscular power of Col. Loring. At any time the effect of a sudden blow was to confuse and render a person somewhat unconscious of what they were doing. Dr. Graham must have seen the blow coming, and he raised the cane naturally, in a position of defence, as was shown across the face. Col. Loring caught the scabbard with both hands. Now, here arose a question: was it Dr. Graham who pulled out the sword, or Col. Loring who pulled off the scabbard? Who could tell? The witnesses could not tell. None of them except Conahan could tell where the scabbard was; he saw it in Col. Loring's hands. They were left on this subject to conjecture, and the fair—not to say charitable—conjecture for them to draw was that the scabbard was drawn off by the act of Col. Loring. The next thing to consider was how Col. Loring received the stab. The fact, as taken from all the testimony, was that Col. Loring having grasped the scabbard, the sword came out, and he dropping the scabbard, they closed. One witness describes the hands of Col. Loring on and over the shoulders of Dr. Graham, bearing him down really, (though the witness thought it might be pushing away.) Dr. Graham naturally grasped Col. Loring, and then came the wound. Dr. Graham was borne down, his arm encircled the body of Col. Loring, and in this way the point came in contact with Col. Loring's back; and in rising up the sword pierced upward without any intention on the part of the accused. Dr. Quackenbos, in answer to a question, said that the upward direction of the wound could be more easily accounted for in that way than any other. The learned *District Attorney would doubtless draw attention to the* fact of Dr. Graham holding a dangerous weapon in his *hand.* But they should remember that it was the act of Col. Loring that made it a dangerous weapon. So long as the sheath remained upon it, the cane was harmless. The most common pocket-knife might prove an instrument of death; but while it was closed it was harmless. What Dr. Graham had done was the spasmodic action of a weak man, overpowered by a powerful adversary, who had given him a blow on the sensorium that deprived him of self-possession.

Having, as well as he could, answered by anticipation the arguments of the District Attorney, Mr. O'Conor said that the declaration of Dr. Graham, made to Johnson, the policeman, to Mr. Wilson, and afterwards at the Coroner's inquest, that what "he had done was done in self defence"—these declarations were expressly made evidence by the prosecution. Upon this evidence he was satisfied to rest the case of his client. He appealed not to their sympathy, but to their reason and their judgment. He would not wonder (although it would be very much out of place) if the learned Counsel for the defence would bring before them the bereavement of Mrs. Loring, and ask them to commit a legal murder to soothe her agonized feelings—to show their sympathy for one widow, unfortunately made by a blind, sudden, and disastrous conflict, and make another in defiance of all law and order.

Mr. Shepard, addressing the Court, said that the afternoon was so far advanced, he could not proceed far in his argument; and, moreover, as he was not well, he wished to defer his commencing up to the following morning.

Mr. O'Conor objected, unless Mr. Whiting were allowed to follow for the defence.

After some discussion in the matter,

Mr. Shepard—May it please your Honor, I am determined that while I act as prosecutor, there shall be found no cause of objection against any course which I may take; and therefore, without regard to any personal inconvenience whatever, I will commence my summing up at once.

GENTLEMEN OF THE JURY: This case is one which has naturally produced great excitement in the mind of this community, and not only in the *mind of this community, but over the whole country,* from ocean to ocean, and from the St. Lawrence to the Gulf. It is a most extraordinary trial—not only by reason of the incidents connected with it, but by reason of the extraordinary zeal which has been manifested by the counsel for the defendant, and by reason of the extraordinary circumstances which have attended its march. A great array of witnesses has been produced here for a purpose utterly unheard of in any court of justice before, so far as I know, and the standing of the prisoner at the Bar, has been rung in your ears constantly at every period of this investigation.

It was an important trial, because of the nature of the offence. Since they had been empanelled in it three stabbing cases had occurred in the community. Out of a calendar of eight cases, five were for causing death by stabbing. Stabbing was now becoming the most common of offences. It was fast becoming a question whether we were to rely for safety on the law, or on weapons of defence. He was desirous that the jury should be an intelligent as well as an unbiassed one, and it was this that led him to be strict in its empanelling. He wished that their verdict would be such as to give a healthy tone to the pulse of the community. If Dr. Graham was innocent, he wished him to go forth unblemished in reputation and safe in person, and, if he were guilty, that the law should be vindicated, that those who trusted to the law for protection might have confidence therein. He had listened to the address of the learned counsel for the defence, and he had heard nothing to alter his opinion that the accused had acted with premeditation to take life when he stabbed Col. Loring.

[An allusion to the character of Dr. Graham being made here, Mr. O'Conor took an exception, and said that if the District Attorney got verdicts enough to pile up to the City Hall they would avail him nothing after that speech.]

Mr. Shepard continued: He would not have alluded to the character of either had not the counsel for the defence endeavored to make it appear that throughout this transaction Col. Loring was violent, while Dr. Graham was meek and quiet. The chief question for the Jury to consider would be whether Dr. Graham had given the stab with an intention to take life; and, to arrive at a decision on this important matter they should take the evidence of the whole transaction.

The District Attorney then proceeded to review and comment upon the evidence at length. During the conversation between Col. Loring and Dr. Graham, on the corridor, the former had spoken mildly, while the latter was impudent and threatening in his language. Upon the whole of the transaction it did not appear that Col. Loring had any intention to do harm to Dr. Graham, and his sole purpose was to get the ringing of the bell stopped. When Col. Loring had uttered the threat to Wilson, that "if they did not take Dr. Graham away he would shoot him dead at the door." Did Dr. Graham hear that expression? He thought not; and even if he did, where was there any trace of it in the after rencontre? None, whatever. Again, in the position of the parties, it was not likely that Col. Loring, if seeking a quarrel, would have taken a position near the wall, while Dr. Graham had the centre of the passage. The first words heard, "my wife," were such as connected with the previous testimony, to show that Col. Loring was expostulating with Dr. Graham. And what was the character of the reply to that? Not a gentlemanly, certainly. "I dont care a d—n for you or your wife." In opening the case for the defence, the learned counsel had spoken of the gentlemanly and chivalrous character of Dr. Graham. Now, according to all definitions of these terms, they meant truth, courtesy and courage. In this meeting between Dr. Graham and Col. Loring, they could easily see that the latter had all the advantage of courtesy. In a case of this kind they should get some fact as a key to the whole transaction. If it so happened that they had such a key, in the word "lie," or "liar," which Dr. Graham uttered, at that point the conflict took place. In the defence, it was argued that a blow from Col. *Loring instantly followed. In this the witness* Conahan was probably mistaken. It was the more probable that he was mistaken in this, since other witnesses who had their eyes directly on the parties, saw no blow given. But even, conceding that the blow was given, that did not help the case. What man on giving another the "lie" that did not expect a blow in return? What man after providing himself callous to the suffering of a lady, adding insulting language when expostulated with, and summing up by giving the "lie," that still expected to be tolerated? The supposition that Colonel Loring could have drawn off the sheath from the cane, was destroyed by the fact that the sword fastened with a spring, which was acted upon by a touch on the handle. When Graham had the sword unsheathed, he advanced upon Col. Loring and stabbed him. This was the testimony of the greater part of the witnesses. From this the counsel proceeded to consider the bend in the instrument, and said that he had not at any time contended that there was a "turning" or twisting it in the body, but that there was a working of the handle up and down, and a violent pulling out violently upward. Whatever might be said on the other side, the Jury would have to find that the Doctor had worked the sword in the body, so as to produce a greater wound than by the first stab. But even withdrawing that from the case, it only took a little from its malignancy. The act of wilful stabbing still remained.

Mr. Shepard here went into a brief review of the circumstances of the transaction, from the commencement to the fatal termination, according to his understanding of the evidence.

Some points made on the other side it was right he should notice. One was an attempt to throw discredit upon the testimony of Mrs. Loring, by saying that no one heard the bell except her. The learned counsel, however, forgot the testimony of the chambermaid who answered the bell. Another was a comment upon the testimony of John Conahan, saying that he did not intend to say Dr. Graham stepped back and then advanced upon Col. Loring. Upon this, however, his evidence was clear.

It was attempted to show, also, that Dr. Graham had lost his self-possession in consequence of a blow. But every act of his showed great skill in performing what he attempted. The manner in which he stabbed his victim showed that he was in full possession of his faculties, and that it was no spasmodic effort. It was not without pain that he had to say he believed the case was one of wilful, deliberate and premeditated murder. In conclusion, he had perfect confidence in the impartiality and intelligence of the Jury, and felt assured that they would render a verdict satisfactory to justice and to the community.

His Honor charged the Jury. He commenced by saying that his labors would be greatly relieved from the manifest attention the Jury had paid to the case. He had found them generally correct upon the evidence, and therefore he considered it would be a waste of time to review it. He deemed it only necessary to inform them upon the law defining murder and manslaughter.

The definition of murder was given in the Statute, and did not differ, if at all, from what the common law definition was. It began by saying that "The killing of a human being, as defined in the Statute, (so far as it can be applicable to this case,) when it is not manslaughter or excusable or justifiable homicide, is murder when perpetrated from a premeditated design to effect the death of the person killed."

It is *not* necessary that the design should have been meditated before the affray commenced; it may be formed in the midst of the affray, and still it is premeditated within the meaning of the statute; or it may have been formed when the act was about to be begun that caused the death—when the fatal blow or stab was about to be begun, or any deadly act was about to be perpetrated.

Still, from the nature of the definition a necessary inquiry is, was the killing justifiable or excusable, or manslaughter, and if it was either, then it is not murder.

So far as it can be applicable to this case, killing is justifiable, or in self-defence, if "committed by one in the careful defence of his person, when there is a reasonable ground to apprehend a design to do him some great personal injury; and there shall be imminent danger of such design being accomplished." It is enough, if there had been reasonable ground to apprehend a design to do some great personal injury, and a reasonable ground to apprehend that there is imminent danger of such design being accomplished; although, in fact, such design did not exist, if the appearances of things were such as to justify an apprehension on the mind of a reasonable person, that such design and imminent danger both existed.

It is not enough that the design only existed, if there was not danger, or if that danger was not imminent. The design and the imminent danger must both exist—or reasonable grounds to apprehend both. It is the duty of him who would call to his aid this defence, to retreat, *if he can safely* retreat. The old law expression was, that "if driven to the wall he might then defend himself." The figurative application of these words is also correct, and he is driven to the wall in a legal sense who cannot retreat without imminent danger of some great personal injury. But he who retreats merely that he may strike a more effectual blow, is in no sense acting in self-defence.

In the case of Shorter, spoken of, Judge Bronson says, "When a man is struck with the naked hand, (a hand without a weapon,) and has no reason to apprehend a design to do him any *great* bodily harm, he must not return the blow with a dangerous weapon. After a conflict has commenced, he must quit, if he can do so in safety, before he kills his adversary; and if his adversary try to escape, he must not pursue and give him fatal blows with a deadly weapon." This is correct, with the qualification before stated, that the defence is not lost, if, in fact, there was the ability to quit in safety, provided the slayer had reasonable grounds to believe that he could not quit in safety, and that the danger was imminent.

The danger, to amount to a justification, is to be imminent—that is, then impending or hanging over him—then about to fall upon him; not a danger that on some other occasion would fall upon him.

The defence is also to be a lawful defence of his person. The plea of self-defence cannot avail when the reasonable grounds for the apprehension of danger, as before explained do not exist, and the fatal blow is given because the party was struck and he determined to resist the insult and the injury by the death of the one who offended *him. Neither can he be said to be in danger of* great personal injury who has received one blow, and is only in danger of the blows, if he stands still or resists. Insults, and the pains and bruises of more blows received in a fight, are not great personal injury. Personal injuries *not great* are to be borne without taking the life of the aggressor.

If the adversary were endeavoring to take from the slayer his weapon,—not to use, but merely to prevent the other from using it, and he had reason to believe this,—it is not a case of self-defence; but if he have reason to believe that his adversary was endeavoring to get the weapon that he might inflict great personal injury upon him, and that there was imminent danger of this, then it is a case of self-defence.

Now, gentlemen, we come to a less honorable state of cases, where by the law, killing is not held "justifiable," but "excusable." Killing is "excusable," when committed:

1. By accident and misfortune.
2. In the heat of passion.
3. Upon sudden and sufficient provocation, or upon a sudden combat.
4. Without any undue advantage being taken.
5. And without any dangerous weapon being used.
6. And when not done in a cruel or unusual manner.

The law as to manslaughter in the first degree it is not necessary to notice.

Killing another (unless committed under such circumstances as to constitute excusable or justifiable homicide,) is manslaughter in the second degree, if committed:

1. Without a design to effect death.
2. In the heat of passion.
3. But in a cruel and unusual manner.

If committed without a design to effect death, or in the heat of passion, or by a dangerous weapon, then it is manslaughter in the third degree.

The involuntary killing of another, (if not justifiable or excusable,) by any weapon, or by means neither cruel nor unusual, in the heat of passion, is manslaughter in the fourth degree.

Every other killing of a human being, by the act, procurement or culpable negligence of another, when such killing is not justifiable or excusable, or is not murder or manslaughter, comes under the head of manslaughter in the fourth degree.

In relation to the evidence, it may be well to say that witnesses are not to be considered as contradicting each other, because one states that he did not see what the other declares himself to have seen. The inference, if the witnesses are both credible and both capable of observation, generally is that the thing occurred which one said he saw. If there were several who had equal opportunity to see that particular thing, and it can be inferred that they must have seen it, if it occurred, then it may be that the other witness is mistaken.

If you find a fact existing, it is not to be doubted because medical men cannot account for its existence. An instance of this occurs in the direction of this wound, which the medical witness cannot account for, yet the fact exists.

The Jury are not to be bound by the declarations or statements made by the defendants, although received as evidence; but their weight is to be judged of in connection with the other testimony, and in connection with themselves. If one part is not consistent with the other, its weight is greatly impaired.

I need scarcely add, gentlemen, that the prisoner at the bar is to have the benefit of any reasonable doubt. Such doubt must not arise from any feeling of aversion to find one guilty in a capital case, but be such as a reasonable and impartial man might entertain in the exercise of his reason and judgment.

The Jury retired at 6½ o'clock.

COMMON COUNCIL PROCEEDINGS.

Board of Aldermen—MONDAY, Oct. 9.

PETITIONS.

Of Henry Delafield, against opening and paving Seventy-eighth-street. To Road Committee.

For change of District poll, First Ward, from No. 110 Greenwich-street to No. 137 Broadway. Laid on the table.

REPORTS.

Report of Police Committee, in favor of concurring with Board of Councilmen in the appointment of interpreters for the different Police Courts. Adopted.

Of Committee on Public Health, to concur with Board of Councilmen to fill low and sunken lots on block bounded by Fifteenth and Sixteenth-streets, and Avenues A and B. Adopted.

Of Committee on Streets, to concur to flag sidewalks on Broome-street, from East to Tompkins-street; also, east side of Tompkins-street, from Grand to Delancey-streets; to flag Twenty-third-street, between Seventh and Eighth-avenues; to flag Thirty-second-street, between Eighth and Ninth-avenues. Adopted.

Of Committee on Wharves, &c., to concur to dredge out slip between Hubert and Vestry-streets. Adopted.

Of Committee on Streets, in favor of concurring to flag Thirty-ninth-street, between Tenth-avenue and Hudson River; also, in favor of concurring to regulate Thirty-second-street, from Second to Third-avenues; also, in favor of concurring to regulate Thirty-seventh-street, between Second-avenue and the East River, and First-avenue, between Thirty-fifth and Thirty-seventh-streets.

Of Committee on Streets, concurring with Board of Councilmen, in favor paving Thirty-ninth-street, between Broadway and Sixth-avenue; also, in favor of concurring to flag the sidewalks of Broome-street, between East and Tompkins-streets; East-street, between Grand and Broome-streets; also, between Broome and Delancey-streets. All concurred in.

The Board then adjourned.

Board of Councilmen....MONDAY, Oct. 9.

PETITIONS.

Of JOHN A. KING, JACOB R. LEROY and others, owners of property in the vicinity of Trinity Churchyard, to repeal ordinance to extend Albany-street. To Street Committee.

For a sewer in Fifth-avenue, between Thirty-ninth and Fortieth-streets. To Sewer Committee.

RESOLUTION—THE FRENCH SQUADRON.

To appropriate $1,500 for reception and entertainment of the officers of the French vessels of war now in port. This motion gave rise to a storm in the Board, quite unprecedented even in the history of that body. CLANCY, of the Eleventh District, (Sixth Ward,) was particularly abusive toward the President of the Board, claiming the right to be heard, declaring the Chair "out of order," and refusing to put his protest on paper, or to appeal. The dispute lasted for a very considerable time, and the resolution was finally laid over under the rule.

POLL.

That the Poll of the Third Election District of the Eighth Ward, be removed from No. 199 Prince, to No. 186 Spring-street. Adopted.

A DOCTOR "SHORT."

Dr. Elias S. Nichols sent in a communication, stating that during the cholera season of 1849, he was appointed one of the District Physicians to attend upon the sick poor of the City. He was subsequently reappointed, and has not been able to get his pay, ($382 50.) He therefore petitions for the money. The sum of $50 was awarded, but this, he claims is not a fair compensation. To Police Committee.

RESOLUTIONS REFERRED.

To remove the obstructions from the southwesterly side of Canal-street and Broadway.

To take into consideration the propriety and necessity of introducing gates or other proper barricades at the ferries, and thereby put a stop to any attempt to leaping to or from any ferry-boat.

RESOLUTIONS CONCURRED IN.

Making it compulsory on every member elected to the Fire Department to sign a declaration of his intention to duty, &c.

PETITIONS REFERRED.

For a sewer in Eldridge-street, between Houston and Stanton-streets. In favor of discontinuing the proceedings for the opening of Eighty-third-street. Against the opening of Seventy-eighth-street, from Third-avenue to East River.

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED.

To print 2,500 copies of the papers and documents sent by the Comptroller to the Board of Aldermen, September 28.

REPORTS ADOPTED.

In favor of flagging Broadway from Forty-fourth to Fifty-first-street, and appropriating the amount, and also for a sewer in Thirty-fifth-street, between Ninth and Tenth-avenues. Several other reports on similar subjects were referred to the Committee of the Whole.

RESOLUTIONS REFERRED.

To have the pier at the foot of Eighty-sixth-street, East River, repaired.

PETITIONS REFERRED.

From the assignees of Philip Mabie, for relief, as relating to a contract for building a bulkhead from Pier No. 30 to No. 32.

[illegible]

Adverse to widening Pearl-street and extending the Bowery to the Battery.

REPORTS ADOPTED.

In favor of concurring with the other Board in granting the petition of J. B. Danforth, in relation to Pier No. 66; in favor of adding three additional policemen to the force of the Ninth Ward; in favor of appointing a First Assistant Clerk to this Board on Monday next.

On motion the Board adjourned to Wednesday.

Board of Supervisors.

PETITIONS REFERRED.

Of Miller and Stevenson, for relief from erroneous tax. Of Gerardus Clowes, for relief from personal tax.

REPORTS ADOPTED.

In favor of paying for carpeting the offices of the *County Clerk $358 26. In favor of paying bills* for repairing the clocks in the same office. In favor of paying the bills of the four Coroners, amounting to $5,774 06, and for the medical attendance in addition, $278.

The Board adjourned.

The Eighth-avenue Bank Case.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

In this morning's TIMES I see a false and unjust statement, headed "Shrewd Financiering," in the Eighth-avenue Bank, making the Teller look in public estimation blamable. In the first place, it was not a Wall-street Broker that had dealings with the Bank. Secondly, the Broker had only overdrawn his account $700 from Bank, but there was $1,300 received from the down town receiving office in his checks, that made up the $1,900 as stated, and which was perfectly understood by the Bank. Thirdly, the reason these checks were not dated was that he (the Broker) was in the habit of drawing different amounts in a plain check and coming up about three o'clock with a large check to take up the plain check that he drew during the day, which I own were not dated, and on the 25th day of September, after waiting till about four o'clock for him (the Broker) to take up these plain checks, and not wishing to wait longer, I dated them and charged them to his account. The Bank had everything to do with checks, as the Bank paid their own notes out on them. The Cashier made a complaint against the Broker instead of me, and I remain as good a friend with the Bank as the day I first entered.

By inserting the above you will oblige,

NEW-YORK, Oct. 9, 1854. THE TELLER.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT CALENDAR—TUESDAY, Oct. 10.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT—Nos. 9 to 13.

OYER AND TERMINER—Murder trial.

SUPREME COURT—Nos. 4, 5, 7, 10, 12 and 13.

SUPERIOR COURT—Circuit—Nos. 723, 633, 714, 731, to 741, 743 to 746, 749, 750, 752.

COMMON PLEAS—Part I.—Nos. 13, [illegible], 1314, 1316, 1018, 1328, 1311, 1209, 1323 to 1364, 1366, 1368, 1331. *Part II.*—Nos. 1340 to 1363.

SUPERIOR COURT—Nos. 307, 268, 276, 257, 304, 195, 197, 194, 71, 303 to 306, 308 to 314, 316, 317, 319, 321 to 325, 327 to 336, 338, 343.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

OCTOBER TERM—SIXTH DAY—Oct. 9.

Before Hon. Recorder Tillou.

Only one case of importance was tried in this Court yesterday, being a charge of burglary in the third degree against three men for entering a boot and shoe store in Broadway on the night of September [illegible].

The business of the Court commenced by the Recorder passing sentence upon James Sheehan, convicted last week for an assault and battery upon Margaret Meehan. He was sentenced to imprisonment in the Penitentiary for two months.

In the case of Joseph Woodworth, who was tried on Friday for stealing a gold watch from his landlady, Mrs. Catharine Bell, the Jury were unable to agree. It is understood that this case will not be brought to a new trial, but that the parties will effect a compromise.

CHARGE OF BURGLARY.

Wm. Harris and Charles Hosea [?] were charged with having committed a burglary on the night of Sept. 24, or the morning of Sept. 25, on the premises of Hamilton Farrell, No. 488 Broadway. Farrell, in evidence, stated that he occupied the basement of the above house as a place of business. On the night of Saturday, Sept. 23, he secured it as usual, but early on Monday morning a police officer came to his private residence and told him that his store had been entered, and a large quantity of goods had been carried away. He went with the officer to the store, and found that the front door had been opened with a chisel or similar instrument, and that over $100 worth of boots and shoes had been stolen; he next went to the Police-station with the officer, saw the prisoners, and identified some pairs of boots and shoes, together with a coat which the prisoner Harris was wearing when arrested. There were also several odd boots and shoes, and some clothing *found in a bag carried by Harris*, which he identified. In the pocket of Harris was found a burglar's tool, which corresponded exactly with the mark left in his door, by the party who broke it open.

Philip Farley testified that shortly after daybreak, on Sept. 25, he met the prisoners in Mulberry-st., carrying a large clothes basket; he examined the basket, and found that it contained a large quantity of boots and shoes. The prisoners in reply to his query, said they got the basket and its contents in Greenwich-street, but not deeming their answer satisfactory, he took them to the Station-house. Subsequently, hearing that Mr. Farrell's store had been broken open, he went to apprise that gentleman of the arrest of the prisoners. From the circumstances of finding the odd boots and shoes, this witness said that he had instantly suspected that a third party must be connected with the burglary, and from a conversation which he had with Harris, he was induced to go to the house No. 145 Christie-street, kept by a German woman, named Heinemann, in which a man named Lindemann resided; he searched the room occupied by Lindemann, and found more of the stolen goods, including the corresponding odd boots and shoes. A German woman named Eva Joos was washing in this room, and upon removing her tub, the officer found a concealed trap door beneath it, which communicated with a sub-cellar; in this cellar were a large quantity of the stolen goods, and several burglar's tools.

Mr. Sebley [?] appeared for the prisoner Hosea. It was alleged for the defence, that Hosea, who could not speak English, and required the services of an interpreter, stated that on the morning in question, he saw Harris in Mulberry-street, who asked him to assist in carrying a clothes-basket; that he complied with the request, and was so assisting Harris when the officer came up and arrested him.

The Assistant District Attorney proved, in rejoinder, that the basket was far too large to have been carried by Harris alone, before he met Hosea, as was alleged, and further that they both told the same story, and said they got the basket in Greenwich-street.

The Recorder said that inasmuch as both of them had told the same untruth to the officer, it was presumptive that they were both concerned with the burglary.

The Jury found both the prisoners guilty, but with a recommendation of Hosea to mercy.

Another Jury was then empanelled to try Henry Lindemann, on the same charge. The evidence of finding a portion of the goods and the burglar's tools in the sub cellar, beneath the room occupied by the prisoner, was again brought forward by the prosecution. On the part of the defence, it was shown that there were two other boarders in the house who had access to Lindemann's room; and further, that one of these boarders came home on the morning in question with a bundle, and that he went to Lindemann's room; that he afterwards disappeared, and had not since been seen.

The Jury acquitted the prisoner, and the Recorder passed sentence on Harris and Hosea. The former to be imprisoned in the State Prison for five years, the latter for four years and six months.

Betsey Rose, a colored girl, pleaded guilty to stealing a watch worth $40. Two years' imprisonment.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Oct. 9.

Before Judge Betts.

As Judge Ingersoll was here this morning to attend to the criminal and other Jury business in this Court, his Honor, Judge Betts, took up the civil calendar, and the following issue was heard:

The United States vs. Thirteen Bundles, two Trunks, &c. &c., containing Woolen Shawls, Cloth, Yarn, Linens, &c.—This is an information filed to forfeit the goods, which were seized on board the bark *Alfred*, as dutiable goods, brought into this port and concealed on board the bark. The goods are claimed by various parties, who deny the concealment or the liability to forfeiture.

For the United States, Mr. Joachimssen. For the claimants, Mr. McCulloch [?].

Before Judge Ingersoll.

Wallace Lumen [?] was put on trial for counterfeiting Spanish quarter dollars. The evidence for the prosecution showed that the accused was arrested, and that a man named Britton [?], also arrested for the same offence, said he was a passer of counterfeit money; that counterfeit quarter dollars were found in his room on a search, and that he had shown quantities to another person, named Downing, and said he could put him in the way of making money fast, and that the coin which he showed looked like those found in his room.

A witness or two testified to the good character of the accused.

The Jury brought in a verdict of guilty of aiding and assisting in counterfeiting.

Mr. Spencer appeared for the prisoner.

LONG ISLAND.

Brooklyn Court Calendar.

SUPREME COURT CALENDAR—For Tuesday, (this day.)—Nos. 1, 5, 8, 10, 11, 20, 21, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39½, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 47, 48.

Brigade Parade.

The Fifth Brigade, under the command of Brigadier General H. B. DURYEA, paraded in Brooklyn yesterday and proceeded to East New-York. The regiments turned out with very full ranks, and made an excellent appearance.

ACQUITTED.—JAMES W. HIGHMAN, the young man arrested a few days since, on suspicion of having set fire to his store in Grand-street, Williamsburg, was discharged from custody by Justice BOSWELL, on Saturday. The evidence would not warrant the holding of accused for trial.

☞ The celebrated Short Horn Bull, *Duke of Gloucester*, has been imported into this country, having been purchased at the Earl of Dunmore's [?] late sale, for the sum of 650 guineas. The animal arrived in this City last week by the Southampton steamer.

Rev. Jackson J. Bushnell, Prof. of Mathematics in Beloit College, Wisconsin, has given $5,000 towards the endowment of his own professorship.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, OCT. 10, 1854.

The Times for the Mails.

The DAILY TIMES, (Morning and Evening) is served [illegible] Sundays, and sent to subscribers by mail in any part of the country at SIX DOLLARS per annum.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES is published on Tuesday and Friday of each week, containing all the reading matter of the Daily, and is sent to subscribers at THREE DOLLARS per annum.

The WEEKLY TIMES contains a selection from the reading matter of the Daily, and is sent to mail subscribers at TWO DOLLARS per annum. Ten copies will be sent for FIFTEEN DOLLARS.

Payment in all cases must be made in advance.

The State Election.

We have more divisions, more parties, more tickets and more nominal issues in the pending election, than have been known for many years. But underneath them all lie the two great issues,—the one growing out of the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, and the other touching the Temperance cause in the State of New-York. The domination of Slavery in the Union, and the domination of Drunkenness in the State, are the two great perils which the people of New-York are asked to resist and avert. We have no doubt that, in spite of all the side issues which adroit and designing politicians may introduce, the great mass of the people will direct their action to these great ends. They will elect that ticket which promises the most effectually, practical measures to remedy the evils under which the country suffers.

The Nebraska bill is the leading measure of the National Administration. It is the only one which has stamped a fixed character upon it and indicated its line of general policy in regard to the great interests of the country. By this act the Administration threw the whole weight of its patronage and power in favor of the most ultra designs of the slaveholding interest. It proved itself the obedient and willing tool of that interest,—ready for its sake and at its bidding to renew the Slavery agitation, to repudiate the oldest and most sacred of the Legislative Compromises on the subject of Slavery, to betray the interests of Freedom, to sacrifice the rights and outrage the sentiments of the Free States, and to aid, to the utmost of its power, the evident endeavor of the Slaveholding interest to obtain absolute control of the Federal Government, so as to wield its patronage, direct its legislation and control its fate. The people of the Union are called upon for their verdict on such a policy. If the Administration is sustained in the career on which it has entered, all the signs of the times indicate unmistakably that we are only at the beginning of the great scheme. We shall have new Slave States thrust into the Union, and the Senate thus irrevocably bound to the Slave interest. We shall have new claims pressed on behalf of Slavery, and old abuses restored. We shall have the right of masters to *bring their slaves* into New-York and New-England, and to *hold* them there in spite of any local law, pressed against our local Courts with the whole weight of the federal power. The proposition has already been made to convert *Illinois* into a Slaveholding State. Grand Juries, leading newspapers and distinguished Southern statesmen are already urging, in anticipation of a favorable verdict, the abolition of the law forbidding the African Slave-trade. Everything indicates a resolute determination, on the part of the Southern champions of Slavery, to advance their claims,—to carry their black banner further forward,—to assume control of the Federal Government, and to convert this Republic into the grandest and most powerful Slaveholding Empire the world has ever seen.

The coming election in New-York will have a prodigious influence on these great schemes. *If it results in the success of either branch of the Democracy,*—either of that which supports the Administration or of that which *endorses its leading measure,*—it will throw the weight of this great State on the side of Slavery: minor details and explanations of the movement will not avail. The fact that New-York sustains either the Nebraska bill, or its authors, will be a substantial triumph of the Slaveholding interest, from the blighting curse of which years of political struggle would not relieve us. No one who knows the people of this State can doubt their sentiments on this subject;—and it would be strange indeed, if, in such a crisis as the present, they should *permit their attention* to be diverted from it by any of the side issues which the ingenuity of politicians has succeeded in introducing.

Equally important for this State is the Temperance issue and the action now to be had upon it. *The great body of the intelligent and virtuous everywhere have settled down into the conviction, which is forced upon them by every day's observation* and experience, that Drunkenness is the gigantic evil of the age—the source and parent of crime, of pauperism, of ignorance, and of nearly all the ills which afflict society. They cannot help seeing, moreover, that all legislative efforts to stay its progress have thus far proved ineffectual—and that something more radical in its aim and more efficient in its operation, *must* be tried. Even those, therefore, who have hitherto distrusted the principle of prohibition most, have been driven to the conclusion that the experiment must be tried; and they are encouraged to hope for the best results by the success which has attended similar efforts in Maine, Connecticut, Vermont, and other States where this has been fully and fairly done. Even where a prohibitory law does not accomplish *everything* which its advocates desire, it does enough to commend it to the favor and support of all who have the well-being of Society at heart. In spite of evasions, to which every law is subject, in spite of lax execution and a half-faced friendship on the part of those whose duty it is to carry it into effect; in spite of all the difficulties by which so sweeping and so novel a law must necessarily be embarrassed, wherever it has had a fair trial the prohibitory law has prevented crime, diminished pauperism, emptied jails and poor-houses, added to the number of pupils in the public schools, promoted individual happiness, relieved the humble homes of the poor from their greatest terrors and their direct curse, and checked, in some degree at all events, the tide of desolation which seemed to be sweeping away everything dear to individuals and of value to society. Are not such results as these deserving of weight in shaping opinion and deciding action on this great subject? May they not well cause those who have hitherto been most distrustful, to abate somewhat of their skepticism and decide on venturing somewhat for the public good? Experience encourages us to believe that a prohibitory law, judiciously framed, will do for New-York what it has done for other States where it has been tried. If that hope shall be fulfilled, language cannot exaggerate the blessings it will confer on the millions of our people. It is the part of wisdom and of virtue to give it a trial. The public sentiment of this State, in our judgment, is overwhelmingly in favor of its enactment; and we believe that in spite of the rigorous and unscrupulous efforts which are likely to be put forth against it by those directly interested in the perpetuation of existing evils, its enactment will be secured.

In spite, therefore, of the multifarious shapes which hostility to them has assumed, we have great confidence that the result of the pending election will be against the principle and policy of the Nebraska bill, and in favor of a prohibitory law.

The Know-Nothings.

We publish this morning a long communication from one who claims to have been a member of the Grand Council of Know-Nothings recently held in this City, and who is very much dissatisfied with its action. We must disclaim all responsibility for the apparent violation of the confidence of the Order which its publication involves, inasmuch as the writer is fully entitled, so far as we are concerned, to be his own judge in that particular. Nor do we mean in any degree by publishing his letter to endorse its sentiments,—but simply to give him what he desires, an opportunity to place his views before the public.

He complains, it will be seen, that the Grand Council was controlled by a *clique* of City politicians, who sought to pervert the Order from its original objects and make it serve their own selfish and ambitious ends. He censures the President for having been throughout the session an accomplice in their designs, and for having violated all parliamentary rules, as well as all propriety, in order to favor their objects. He thinks that the action of the Council will not command the respect or enlist the support of the Order at large, and that a very large majority of the body are opposed to the nomination of any State ticket at the coming election. Their aggregate strength in the State he estimates at 55,000, of whom *three-fifths*, or 33,000, are Whigs,—*two-thirds* of the latter being Silver Greys.

Of the accuracy of his estimates, the correctness of his representations, and the soundness of his predictions, others are probably better qualified to judge than we are.

The Graham Trial.

This important trial was closed last night;—but the verdict of the Jury had not been rendered up to the hour of our going to press.

It will be seen that the Jury took into their own hands the difficulty that arose from the discovery that a cousin of the prisoner's wife was one of the number selected to decide the question of his guilt or innocence. Eleven of them, in a formal paper addressed to the Court, declined to serve, while they were thus prevented from a proper discharge of their duty. The District Attorney was dumb; the Court was helpless, and the prisoner's counsel finally solved the difficulty by consenting that Mr. WRIGHT might withdraw. Mr. O'CONOR laid down the law of the case, without aid *from the Court or objection from the public* prosecutor. The chances are that Mr. O'C. was quite right;—but even if he had not been, it would evidently have made but little difference.

It was quite natural that Mr. O'CONOR *should feel some little resentment towards* the public press, the interference of which had compelled the removal from the Jury *of a man who could scarcely have got there* accidentally, or been put there without an object. And as he belongs to a profession which never aids justice, or defends its victims, without a *fee*, perhaps it was also natural for him to speak of the press as having been "*enlisted,*" and of "public clamor" *as* having been invoked, against so flagrant an outrage upon the purity and equity of a legal tribunal. We have no *disposition to complain of his petulance*, or to retort his censure. The interference of *the press alone has, in this instance, rescued* one of our Courts from degradation, and has afforded distinguished members of our *bar an opportunity, which we are sorry* to see they have not embraced, of disclaiming all knowledge of the fact, that a cousin of their *client's wife had* been placed on the Jury empanneled to try him.

The Price of Slavery.

Every day we are reminded, as we look over our Southern files, that the price of Slavery is eternal vigilance. Only last week we laid before our readers the particulars of the discovery of a cold-blooded Yankee schoolmaster's treason. This wretched traitor had ingratiated himself into the favor of his employers by a well conducted life and honorable conversation, yet was discovered to have a preference for liberty, by the Argus-eyed Mr. MEEK, Postmaster, who opened a sealed letter not his own, and so saved the State. The *Dallas* (Ala.) *Gazette* has a timely warning to the South "beware of hugging serpents" such as BENTON and HOUSTON, who, "living in the midst of Southern Slavery, are devoting all their energy and talents to work its destruction. The particular danger which alarms the *Gazette*, is the report of a speech that Col. THORPE made in Brooklyn at an Anti-Nebraska meeting on the aggressive nature of Slavery. For Col. THORPE, says the *Gazette*, "was but four or five years ago connected with a Whig paper in Louisiana, and if we are not mistaken, was appointed timber agent by President FILLMORE, as a reward for his services to that party."

Slavery after all seems not exactly indigenous to our soil. It needs too careful watching,—it is too much like a sick poodle, to be much of a comfort. Then that fearful underground railroad seems to cross every planter's homestead, and that Fugitive Slave Act costs more than it comes too. It is an unprofitable institution. Still, if every postmaster were a Mr. MEEK, and every Southern press a *Dallas Gazette*, it might be made to live till our own country of all civilized lands, alone enjoyed the blessing.

Touching the Little Folk.

The Baby Show at Springfield, Ohio, has puzzled some people amazingly. What was to be achieved by it was a great question, and probably while every proud mother thought how her chubby little one would loom up among the multitude of its own age, like Saul among the Prophets, or Cupid among common boys, as the finest by all odds, and deserving of all the premiums, yet most of the childless thought it a very silly affair for men to go into, and even doubted whether it would tend to increase the stock of existing delicacy, or be likely to help men's morals.

It did some good, however, we doubt not. It gave four handsome premiums to as many promising children, which we hope will not turn their heads, when they are old enough to be turned. By the way, these little ones coming so early before the public, are a kind of public property, and we should like to live long enough to note how they turn out. Their mothers should instruct them that, though it is very proper for an awarding Committee to pronounce one "fine" at six months, the wise man of Greece thought none should be pronounced "good" until they have passed the last bridge of life.

We hope another good will come of such amusing convocations; that children will be recognized as possessing rights. The common doctrine is that a child has no right to sit in meeting. But why has not a bright-eyed baby the same right to look up in a minister's face at church as for a stupid old over-fed man to lie dozing and nodding in his presence. Why has not an innocent one-year-old as good a right to cry in a place of amusement as for a strapping b'hoy to munch peanuts and cry "hi! hi!"? Why has not "Young America" in bib and frock, as good a right to crow or cry in a rail car as the coarse fellow in the next seat to make puddles of tobacco juice on the floor, or a vulgar fop to mouth great oaths openly? It may not be in taste for mothers to take their little ones unnecessarily into the haunts of men, but, in there, whether of necessity or not, they have their rights, which we hoped such shows would tend to maintain.

The Springfield affair did some local good no doubt. It brought in much company to the city, helped the hotels, improved the milk trade and did good to the venders of toys, made a topic for the papers and advertised the fathers of the fair.

Science in Great Britain.

We cannot help suspecting that the Earl of HARROWBY is a man of common sense. He made the inaugural address at the annual meeting of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, lately held at Liverpool, and it abounds in observations sensible enough to have proceeded from one of the Commons. Referring to the remark which is often made, that men of science do not enjoy the consideration extended to them in other countries that make fewer pretences to scientific advancement, he said:

> "If by this it is intended to express that men of science are not made knights of the garter or peers of Parliament; that they are not often met with in the hearts of wealth and fashion; that they are not called into the councils of their Sovereign, or sent to represent her in foreign courts, I admit the fact; but then I doubt whether these are the natural or fitting objects of ambition to the scientific man; and if it is intended by the assertion that they are not, as a class or individuals, appreciated by their fellow-citizens for their genius and honored for their services, I cannot so fully admit the fact. I would ask any of those whose presence adorns this meeting, do they not find that their names are a passport into any society—the proudest of the land? [Cheers.] Whose doors, that are worth entering, are not open to them? There are certain advantages, superficially considered, which will always belong to mere wealth or power; but are they such as the lover of science can bring himself to envy or desire? Wherever he is known, he is honored."

And yet, he confesses that Literature and Art are, in Britain, the favored children of the State, *while poor Science is turned off with* a promise and a meagre pittance beside. Out of the £1,200 annually appropriated in pensions to the "successful cultivators of Science, Literature and Art, last year, only £50 fell to the lot of Science." He well says that even yet in Britain, "Philosophy is praised and starves." In our country we doubt if the charge is as nearly true. Men of Science, and those who apply the neglected truths of Science through the Mechanical Arts, though they may not *be called on to make dinner-speeches, or* stand up as lions at public meetings, yet are the honored ones above most men in the *most honorable way. Their opinions are* taken as oracles. Their brief words are treasured as so much wisdom. Not much *seen in public, when seen they are pointed out as the* men of the age. There is a deep reverence in the public for the closet men who elaborate scientific facts, and a hearty love for those who apply them to practice.

In his address the Earl gives us some interesting information as to the proceedings of the Association.

> "At the period of your last meeting, arrangements with Government were in progress for the construction of a reflecting telescope of four feet aperture, which should bring to bear upon the nebulæ and other starry phenomena of the Southern Hemisphere a far higher power than that to which they had been submitted by Sir JOHN HERSCHEL. You will regret to hear that, although the estimate was not objected to by the Government, it has not yet been submitted to Parliament. * * *
>
> "Your Kew Committee have in their hands for verification and adjustment 1,000 thermometers and 50 barometers for the Navy of the United States, as well as 500 thermometers and 60 barometers for our own Board of Trade, the instruments which are supplied in ordinary commerce being found to be subject to error to an extraordinary degree. At the suggestion of Sir JOHN HERSCHEL they have also undertaken, by the photographic process, to secure a daily record of the appearance of the sun's disc, with a view of ascertaining, by a comparison of the spots upon its surface, their places, size, and forms, whether any relation can be established between their variations and other phenomena. The Council of the Royal Society has supplied the funds, and the instrument is in course of completion."

We hope the example of the British Association will stimulate to similar labors our own Scientific Associations. To some of them it may not be improper to suggest that the discussion of points of professional ethics and the religious maintenance of "regular usages," however flattering it may be to the Soul of Unmitigated Fogyism, is not as [illegible] than all the [illegible] discovery or promulgation of a single scientific fact.

The Pacific University.

When the Pilgrims came to New-England, they may be said to have brought over with them their Universities, so early did they institute the Universities of Cambridge and New-Haven. The same blood warms in the veins of the Oregonians. Their territory is yet but a babe,—so small that every additional company's arrival, by sea or over the plains, is chronicled as matter of important bearing on its growth. Still it is old enough to lay the foundations of a school for tuition in the classical languages, and all the branches that are taught in the highest Eastern institutions. It is organized under the name of the Pacific University, at Tualatin, O. T. The President is Rev. S. H. MARSH, oldest son of the late Prof. MARSH of the Vermont University. Mr. E. D. SHATTUCK is Professor of Ancient Languages and Literature. Both are graduates of the Vermont University. The regular opening for the instruction of classes was to take place in September. No doubt this new institution is a small thing as yet, but as the old adage hath it, "Everything comes from an egg."

A Taint.

Doctor SMITH, Mayor of Boston, said the other day that most of the loafers who get drunk in Boston are outsiders, men from abroad—"travelers," we suppose, under the old license laws, who thus inflict a disgrace not her own upon the city. But the cognate sin of smoking in the street, which Boston ordinances and Boston policemen unite in forbidding and punishing, the *Telegraph* says is the sin of *citizens*. "Omnibus and hack drivers," it says, "fast young men and boys, grey headed men and *even women* may be seen with their pipes and cigars."

Boston reputation is at sea in a cockle shell. Even in New-York such things are not seen. Never a woman here smokes her pipe in the street.

☞ Prof. DIMITRY, of Louisiana, is to commence this evening a brief series of three lectures at the Stuyvesant Institute, on the *Migration of Races into Southern Europe*. The New-Orleans *Picayune*, noticing the announcement, says that "the Professor will astonish the Gothamites by the display of his rich stores of learning, and captivate them by his rare and winning eloquence. The Northern States cannot furnish his superior as a talented and delightful lecturer." From various quarters we hear very extraordinary reports of Prof. D.'s general ability and accomplishments, and especially of his eloquence. An esteemed correspondent who sends us an extended sketch of his life and character, for which we regret we have not room, classes him among the most brilliant and effective orators of modern times. We cannot doubt that those who may attend will be abundantly repaid.

The Seymour Platform.

The Albany *Atlas* is very severe on the TIMES, for having directed attention to the fact that, at the recent Tammany meeting ratifying the renomination of Gov. SEYMOUR, not the slightest allusion was made to the Nebraska question, to the Administration of President PIERCE, or to any of the national issues of the present canvass; but that the *rum trade* was made the sole and exclusive point in controversy. Perhaps it will be better satisfied with the following notice of the same point, which we copy from the Albany *Argus* of yesterday:

> THE SEYMOUR PLATFORM—RUM AND RUM ONLY.—It is well known that Gov. SEYMOUR, in finally accepting the nomination of the Soft or Administration State Convention, did so upon the rum basis and that *only*.
>
> In yielding to the Soft State Committee's importunate solicitations, he said nothing directly or remotely alluding to President PIERCE or his measures. He made the rum issue the sole issue, so far as he was concerned in the contest. The Administration and its measures were virtually discarded.
>
> So with his partisans at their fandango at Tammany the other night. Those who have read the resolutions adopted at that remarkable gathering, will have seen that the Administration party represented there, following the lead of Governor SEYMOUR, laid down no platform whatever but that of rum. The Administration and its measures were utterly ignored. No principles were enunciated or avowed but rum—and poor rum, at that. The disgraceful rows and rowdyism that characterized the meeting throughout, show what may be expected from a party standing on such a platform.
>
> But these factionists went further. They invoked men of all parties to unite with them on their Rum platform. They do not appeal to Democrats, but to everybody who approves that platform, to come to their aid.
>
> What a glorious cause! And what an Administration! When did it ever happen before that a "Democratic" Administration could not get an endorsement in Tammany Hall? Even JOHN COCHRANE, it seems, has ceased "to carry the President in his arms."

The Congressional Nomination.

At the Congressional Nominating Convention in New-Jersey, which nominated Dr. DORSAY on Saturday last, resolutions were reported by the committee appointed for that purpose. They strongly endorsed the National Administration; highly complimented RODMAN M. PRICE, Governor of New-Jersey, as the efficient standard bearer *of New-Jersey; coaxed the Whigs, in amiable* terms, to come over and join them; and swallowed *the Nebraska and Kansas bill. Those in favor of* the Administration and of Nebraska were opposed by Mr. COURTER, of Essex, who in his speech berated the Administration, and objected decidedly to the Nebraska scheme. The resolutions were defended by other members of the Convention, and upon the vote being taken they were sustained by a decided majority. The Convention soon after concluded its session.

Political.

The Democrats of the Third Assembly District of Dutchess County, favorable to the election of Gov. SEYMOUR, held a Convention on Saturday in the town of Stamford, and nominated AMBROSE WAGER, Esq., of Rhinebeck, as their candidate for the Assembly.

CONGRESSIONAL NOMINATION.—At a Convention of Whig Delegates from the Seventh Congressional District, comprising the Counties of Westchester, Rockland and Putnam, held at Sing Sing on Friday, the 6th inst., BAYARD CLARK, of Westchester, was nominated as the candidate for Congress. His choice was by a unanimous vote, and there is little doubt of his election.

The Coming Elections.

In the course of the next thirty days elections are to take place in the following States:

Pennsylvania	Oct. 10	New-Jersey	Nov. 7
Ohio	Oct. 10	Illinois	Nov. 7
Indiana	Oct. 10	Michigan	Nov. 7
New-York	Nov. 7	Wisconsin	Nov. 7

☞ At the time of going to press, the Jury in the GRAHAM case *had not agreed*. They retired at 6¼ o'clock in the evening, and at 9 the Court adjourned. The Judge (MITCHELL,) left orders that he should be aroused to receive the verdict when agreed upon, but no signs of agreement were visible at 2 A. M.

In Fitchburg, Mass., good apples are selling at $1 per barrel, and good potatoes may be had at 42 cents per bushel.

The Cholera has left Knoxville, and many citizens are returning to their usual avocations.

CITY POLITICS.

Nominations by Whigs, Hards and Softs.

Last evening was a busy time in political circles in the City. The different Nominating Conventions were in session;—the Whig Judiciary, at the Broadway House; the Hard-Shell Mayoralty, at the Stuyvesant; the Soft-Shell Mayoralty, at the Wigwam; and the Hard-Shell Assembly, in a portion of the Districts. The Whig Judiciary ticket was completed, and is given below. The Softs nominated FERNANDO WOOD for Mayor, and a part of the Hards took up the same gentleman; but the result of this action was a split and a separate convocation of the faithful. A few nominations for Councilmen have been made, mainly by the Hards.

WHIG JUDICIARY CONVENTION.

The Whig Judiciary Convention met at the Broadway House, to nominate candidates for the offices of Recorder, City Judge, District Attorney and Surrogate. On motion of WILLIAM H. SPARKS, Mr. WM. H. STOGDILL, of the First Ward, was appointed Chairman *pro tem.*, and ISAAC DAYTON and E. DELAFIELD SMITH, Secretaries. The roll was then called, and all the Ward delegations admitted, except those from the Eleventh, Thirtieth, Fourteenth and Twenty-first.

A Committee of five was then appointed on Contested Seats, and Messrs. Henry W. Genet, David R. Jaques, Dennis McLaughlin, William Pool and Cornelius Miner appointed as such Committee.

The Convention then took a recess of half an hour.

On reassembling a Committee was appointed to report permanent officers, who reported

For President—GEORGE J. CORNELL.

For Secretaries—E. DELAFIELD SMITH and C. W. VAN VOORHIES.

The report was unanimously accepted, and the new officers took their seats amidst vehement applause.

The Committee on contested seats reported in favor of the following Delegates:

Eleventh Ward—Thos. C. Vanott, Peter Leason, R. I. Jemmison.

Thirteenth Ward—Abraham Tappen, James Mahon, —— Thompson.

Fourteenth Ward—Samuel Brown, H. B. Seguin, B. Richards.

Twenty-first Ward—Wm. Campbell, Elisha Jones, Wm. H. Brown.

The report was accepted.

The excitement inside and outside the Convention was intense, and the struggle, especially in the case of the Fourteenth Ward, a pretty severe one. Delegates passing in and out the Convention were stopped everywhere, and interrogated about their opinions of the several candidates. At last, all preliminaries were settled, and a motion made and carried to renominate ALEXANDER R. BRADFORD, the present Incumbent, for Surrogate. Vehement and repeated cheering followed the announcement of the result.

The balloting for a City Judge was next proceeded with and resulted:

	First.	Second.
SYDNEY H. STUART	21	35
William Allen	30	28
John H. White	4	2
Blank	1	0

The nomination of SYDNEY H. STUART was then made unanimous.

The nomination for Recorder was effected on the first ballot.

JOHN H. WHITE	36
Welcome R. Beebe	24
John G. Tyler	6

The ballot for District Attorney resulted:

A. OAKEY HALL	36
Theodore A. Tomlinson	29
Blank	1

The nominations were then complete, and the ticket being composed of popular well known men, gave unusual satisfaction.

The Convention, before adjourning, appointed a Committee of five to wait on the candidates, and Judge Welsh, Gen. Hall, and Messrs. Stogdill, Dayton and Sparks appointed as such Committee.

A Committee for making arrangements for a Ratification Meeting was also appointed, consisting of Messrs. Smith, Pinkney, Clark, Wheeler, and the officers of the Convention.

The Convention then adjourned *sine die*.

HARD SHELL MAYORALTY CONVENTION.

The Hard Shell Mayoralty Convention was held at the Stuyvesant, and resulted in a split, and the nomination of *two* candidates.

Hon. JAMES E. COOLEY was called to preside at the opening of the Convention. A ballot was taken for Mayor, and resulted as follows:

Fernando Wood........64 | James S. Libby........17

The opposition Convention nominated LIBBY.

SOFT-SHELL MAYORALTY CONVENTION—FERNANDO WOOD NOMINATED.

The Soft-Shell Mayoralty Convention met at Tammany Hall last evening, C. P. JOHNSON acting as temporary Chairman whilst a committee of five, appointed to nominate permanent officers for the Convention, were preparing their report.

They submitted the following nominations, which the meeting formally accepted and endorsed:

For President, Mr. B. P. FAIRCHILD, of the Twenty-second Ward, with Messrs. H. PATTERSON and J. R. STEERS as Secretaries.

The Convention then entered on a ballot for the choice of one from the several candidates in nomination for the Mayoralty. We subjoin the result:

For FERNANDO WOOD	45
For JOHN R. BRIGGS	13
For ROBERT KELLY	4
For Judge ULSHOEFFER	1
For OLIVER CHARLICK	1

It was then moved and carried that the Convention *en masse* proceed to the house of Mr. WOOD to inform him of his nomination.

A Committee of *one from* each ward was appointed to confer with a similar Committee from the County and Judiciary Conventions, in order to call a ratification meeting to respond to the nomination of the County officers.

The following gentlemen constituted the Committee:

Wards.		Wards.	
I.	Thomas Byrns,	XII.	Thomas Veitch,
II.	Wm. Minor,	XIII.	S. H. Feeks,
III.	Charles Fletcher,	XIV.	James Smith,
IV.	Joseph Rose,	XV.	W. Morris,
V.	W. H. Baker,	XVI.	J. F. Johnson,
VI.	John Quin,	XVII.	George Ross,
VII.	W. C. Glover,	XVIII.	J. Murphy,
VIII.	John Betts,	XIX.	D. McCarthy,
IX.	Samuel Banta,	XX.	Wm. Murray,
X.	Alexander Reid,	XXI.	C. N. Campbell,
XI.	J. R. Steers,	XXII.	B. P. Fairchild.

The Convention adjourned after the transaction of some other business of trifling moment.

CITY NOMINATIONS.

Whig.

Recorder—JOHN H. WHITE.

City Judge—SIDNEY H. STUART.

District Attorney—A. OAKEY HALL.

Surrogate—*ALEXANDER W. BRADFORD.

Hard-Shell.

Mayor—{ FERNANDO WOOD / JAMES S. LIBBY.

Congress—Fourth District—*MICHAEL WALSH.

Congress—Sixth District—{ *JOHN WHEELER. / CHARLES D. MEAD.

Congress—Seventh District—† W. A. WALKER.

Assembly—Sixteenth District—ISAAC R. VARIAN.

Council—Eleventh District—*JOHN CLANCY.

Council—Twelfth District—*MICHAEL C. DONAHO.

Council—Thirteenth District—*JAMES E. KERRIGAN.

Council—Twenty-third District—JOHN HART.

Soft-Shell.

Mayor—FERNANDO WOOD.

Independent.

Mayor—JOHN N. GENIN.

*Renominated. †Fusion.

Arrival of the Steamer Hansa.

The Bremen steamer *Hansa*, Capt. GEERKEN, arrived yesterday morning from Bremen. Left Bremen at 1 o'clock, P. M., on the 22d of September, with a strong westerly wind, which continued for four days. The *Hansa* arrived off the Hook at 8 o'clock Sunday evening. Left in the Roads ships *New Era* and *Ambassador*, and a small fleet of Bremen vessels, ready for sea, waiting a fair wind, all bound to the United States, with passengers—say in all 6,000 persons.

The *Hansa* brings 54 cabin, and 647 in the steerage, and some little cargo.

8th inst., at 3 P. M., passed steamer *Hermann*, from New-York.

A fatal affray occurred in Nashville on the 18th, between James Helms, grocer, and Joseph Long, which resulted in the death of the former by stabbing. Long was arrested.

Hastings, the post-master in Sussex county, Del., sent to the penitentiary three years ago, for robbing the mail, has been pardoned by the President.

[illegible]

[illegible] the people of Boston are averse to bull-fights, dog fights, cock fights, badger baiting, and scientific shoulder hitting, they have their own sports in their way, and have a building for the purpose of accommodating what they term "Gentlemen of the Ring." The last report we have of the progress of a taste for sporting, we find in the Boston *Courier* of Monday. It says:

> There was a sparring exhibition at the Howard Athenæum on Saturday evening, but one of the "stars," John Morrissey, who was advertised to appear on the occasion, did not shine. The manager, however, made an apologetic speech, and is reported to have said, with indignant emphasis, that "John Morrissey had forfeited his word of honor." Stand from under! A bully's word of honor. The actors in the scenes of "manly art," were called the "Limerick Boy," the "Boston Boy," "Frank Faulkner," "Ned Sullivan," "Nick Foster," "Bill Blackwood," "Mike McDonough," "Lewis Clark," "Young America" and "Prof. Taylor." The spectators, at the close of the exhibition, circulated in various directions, and seven of them were arrested during the night for breaking into a house at the West End, and assaulting the inmates. Others amused themselves by getting up street fights. Had the respectable theatrical managers given entertainments on Saturday evening, it is quite likely their licenses would be revoked, and yet a theatre is opened for such performances as the crew above named. It may be, however, that there is a morality in a bully's banquet which plain folks cannot see.

From Washington Territory.

The U. S. surveying steamer *Active*, Capt. JAS. ALDEN, U. S. N., completed the survey of the Port of Seattle, on the 22d inst., and left that day for Port Townsend, picking up *en route* the scow which was removing the Custom-House establishment to Port Townsend, and towed her down, arriving there that day.

In the early part of last week a fight occurred on Vancouver's Island, between two parties of Clalams, which resulted in the death of one of the chiefs named CALHOUN, and two of his party. An Indian Council is about to be held in regard to the matter, and it was supposed a fight would ensue.

The sloop *Clalam*, of Port Discovery, with considerable liquor on board, was seized by Captain ALDEN on Friday last, at Port Townsend, supposed to be engaged in selling liquor to Indians. The final decision of the Captain had not been made last Saturday. Several of the citizens demanded that the liquor should be destroyed before she was released.

ROGUE RIVER GOLD.—New gold mines have been discovered about eight miles east of this place, on or near Applegate, which are paying well. Miners are crowding in, and stores also. Many new and substantial buildings have been built, and many others are being constructed rapidly. The mines are no doubt good.

ROGUE RIVER WHEAT.—The wheat crop is good, and will, it is estimated, sell at $4 per bushel. Those who have estimated the quantity raised, and the quantity to be consumed, state that it will supply Jackson County and Yreka about five months. About this there is no certainty. [*Umpqua Gazette*.

ELECTION IN WASHINGTON TERRITORY.—We have as yet no return from the election in Washington Territory, except rumor, which says the Democrats have elected a majority to the Legislature.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

BREVOORT HOUSE, FIFTH-AVENUE, CORNER OF EIGHTH-STREET.—This establishment, conducted exclusively on the European plan, has a restaurant attached for the accommodation of ladies and gentlemen not residing in the Hotel. Dinner and supper will be provided at all times, on short notice, either in private rooms or in the restaurant.

SEVENTY FORDHAM LOTS AT AUCTION THIS DAY.—Remember that the sale of 70 beautiful building Lots, situated at Fordham, within from 5 to 8 minutes walk of the Railroad Dépôt, takes place THIS DAY on the ground at 12 o'clock, by ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer. These desirable lots vary in size from 30 feet front and rear to from 100 to 300 feet in depth, and a number of them have handsome shade trees upon them. There are 25 trains to and from the City of New-York daily, and the commutation is only about 11c a day. Terms 10 per cent. on the day of sale and 10 per cent. a month thereafter until the whole amount is paid, or 50 per cent. can remain on Bond and Mortgage at 7 per cent., which offers unusual inducements; and every lot put up will be sold to the highest bidder. Persons desirous of attending the sale will be in time by taking the 10½ o'clock train from the City Hall, stopping at all the usual places. For free tickets to attend the sale, and lithographic maps, we refer to the Auctioneer, No. 4 Broad-st., New-York.

PIANO-FORTES.—THOSE WISHING SUPERIOR instruments at an extremely low price, will not fail of being suited by calling at the great music establishment of HORACE WATERS, No. 333 Broadway. In the immense assortment constantly in store, are the greatly improved and much admired Horace Waters Pianos, which for power, brilliancy, and richness of tone, elasticity of touch, beauty and durability of make, are not excelled by any other Pianos in the United States. The elegant Piano of this make, which attracted so much attention at the State Fair, can also be seen at the store.

HORACE WATERS, No. 333 Broadway.

BOGLE'S ELECTRIC HAIR DYE PRODUCES ON the instant the most natural black or brown, without any purple or greenish tinge, which is the natural accompaniment of all other Hair Dyes. This superior Hair Dye supersedes all others. It, with BOGLE'S celebrated Hyperion Fluid, for the hair, and Shaving Soaps, may be had of WM. BOGLE, at No. 277 Washington-st., Boston. In New-York of A. B. & D. SANDS, Fulton-st.; CHAS. RING & CO., Broadway; RUSHTON, CLARK & CO., Broadway; CLICKENER & CO., No. 81 Barclay-st., and Chemists and Perfumers throughout the world.

ANOTHER BANK PANIC.—THE GREATEST BARGAINS ever offered, in the way of ready-made clothing, may be had at EVANS' Clothing Warehouse, Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-st. He has in store, besides a regular stock of seasonable goods, $50,000 worth of Winter Clothing, manufactured by one of the leading houses in Broadway, which he sells at half price.

Bank of Washtenaw taken at 46 cents on the dollar.
Farmers' and Merchants' Bank, Memphis, 25 cents.
Eighth avenue Bank, par, or 90 cents cash.
Erie and Kalamazoo Railroad Bank 40 cents.

RUPTURE.—MARSH'S PATENT THE ONLY RADICAL CURE TRUSS.—MARSH & CO. have just received the United States Letters Patent for MARSH'S RADICAL CURE TRUSS that took the premium at the late exhibition in the Crystal Palace. It has received the universal approbation of the medical and surgical profession of the City, and will cure nine out of ten cases of reducible Hernia. All persons are cautioned against infringing upon this instrument. Open from 7 A. M. until 9 P. M.

MARSH & CO., No. 2½ Maiden-lane, New-York.

WINDOW SHADES AND CURTAIN GOODS, SATIN DE LAINES,
WORSTED DAMASKS,
LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS,
GILT CORNICES,
GIMPS AND

WINDOW SHADES, are offered by the subscribers at very low prices. The inducements we are now offering are appreciated by all close buyers.

KELTY & FERGUSON,
No. 289½ Broadway and No. 54 Pearl-st.

MELODIONS—WONDERFUL IMPROVEMENT.—The power, brilliancy and richness of tone and elasticity of touch of S. D. & H. W. SMITH'S celebrated Melodions, place them far in advance of any other make of this class of instruments. They are tuned in the equal temperament, and are admirably adapted to the use of lecture, club or lodge rooms.

Sold, wholesale and retail, at prices which defy competition. HORACE WATERS, Sole Agent, No. 333 Broadway.

HERRING'S PATENT FIRE-PROOF SAFES.—THE subscriber continues to manufacture and sell his Champion Fire and Burglar Proof Safes at the old established depôt, where the largest and most varied assortment of Fire and Burglar Proof Safes, Bank Vault Doors, changeable Powder Proof Bank and Safe Locks in the world are on hand and for sale by SILAS C. HERRING, Green Block, corners of Water, Pine and Depeyster-sts.

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S FURS AT GENIN'S Bazaar.—*The fur season having opened*, the attention of ladies is invited to the large and *comprehensive assortment* of muffs, victorines, cloaks, cuffs, gloves, &c., at the Bazaar, including every species of furs, rare or common, and all made up in the new *styles announced in Paris for* the coming Winter. GENIN'S Bazaar, No. 513 Broadway, St. Nicholas Hotel.

FEVER AND AGUE—CERTAIN CURE.—RUSHTON, CLARK & CO.'S TONIC MIXTURE, used for upwards of 25 years with unfailing success. Prepared and sold only by RUSHTON, CLARK & CO., chemists and *druggists, No. 165 Broadway*, No. 10 Astor House, No. 273 Broadway, and No. 511 Broadway, under the St. Nicholas Hotel.

THE APPAREL OFT PROCLAIMS THE MAN.—INGRAM & NEGUS, Merchant Tailors and Clothiers, No. 84 Chatham-st., call attention to their new and elegant stock of Fall and Winter Clothing of the latest style and importation. Particular attention is paid to the custom department.

A MAGNIFICENT ARTICLE.—THE FASHIONABLE crowd pronounce KNOX'S latest production, his Fall Style of HAT, to be matchless in quality, beautiful in style, low in price, and superior to all others manufactured. Call and make a purchase, either at No. 533 Broadway, or No. 128 Fulton-st.

PUNCH SAYS "A BACHELOR WHO HAS TO look after his own shirts is a miserable biped." That depends on circumstances. If they are elegantly made and fit him like a glove, as they surely will do if he gets them from GREEN, No. 1 Astor House, he will always look at them with satisfaction.

$200,000 WORTH OF RICH ENGLISH MEDALLION VELVET Tapestry, Brussels, Three-ply and Ingrain Carpets, at unprecedented low prices. N. B.—5,000 yards beautiful Ingrain Carpeting, at 2s., 4s., 5s., per yard, at HIRAM ANDERSON'S, No. 99 Bowery.

POPULAR TRADE—FINE FRENCH MERINOS, at 5s., French Plaid Cashmeres at 3s., Ladies' best Kid Gloves 4s., Rich Silks from 4s. to 6s., Shawls of every style. Fine French Broadcloth 22s. E. H. LEADBEATER, No. 347 Broadway, cor. Leonard-st.

MOURNING GOODS! MOURNING GOODS!!—Bombazines, Merinos, Silks, Alpaccas, Canton Cloths, Canton Crape, Delaines, Prints, &c., for sale at great bargains. J. H. LEADBEATER, No. 347 Broadway, cor. Leonard-st.

PEARL TABLET, A FINE ARTICLE FOR IMproving the complexion, and giving the skin a fine, smooth surface, and healing pimples and other eruptions of the skin. Try it. For sale at GUION'S No. 127 Bowery, corner of Grand-st.

NOTICE.—OUR STOCK OF FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING, for City trade, is ready, and will be found to contain more new and desirable garments for men and boys' wear than have ever before been offered in this market. D. DEVLIN & CO., Nos. 258, 259 & 260 Broadway.

J. H. THOMPSON, FROM PARIS, PHRENOLOGICAL Hair Cutter, is to be found at No. 6 Warren-st., 3 doors from Broadway. He is the only Artist in New-York who thoroughly understands cutting the hair to suit the formation of the head. Call and try his skill.

PARIS BOOTS, SHOES AND GAITERS, JUST RECEIVED from Mr. Forr, Mens. Millea, and Mons. Ecudiere, Rue de Mail, Paris, by EUGENE FERRIS, No. 60 Nassau-st., third house above Maiden-lane. A large supply constantly on hand.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

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BOARDING.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

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MAGNETIC POWDERS.

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FOR SALE.

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DANCING.

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DIVIDENDS.

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LEGAL NOTICES.

FOR CALIFORNIA.

FOR THE SOUTH.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

ZINC PAINTS.

MACHINERY.

FURNITURE.

New-York Daily Times

NEW-YORK CITY.

Extensive Sale of Horses.

On Saturday last about fifty horses belonging to the Hippodrome were sold at auction at Tattersall's, corner of Thirty-eighth-street and [illegible]. A large portion of them were mostly thorough-bred horses, and many of them wholly or [illegible] saddle horses, having been under [illegible] training for many months. The highest price realized was $370, and the average was over $200. Considering the lateness of the season these prices were considered very high.

During last week several splendid horses and teams were sold at "Tattersall's." One road horse, warranted to trot a mile in 2:40, to a wagon, was sold for $1,500, to a gentleman who is to take him to California. Another trotter was sold to the same gentleman for $1,000. Another, warranted to trot a mile in 2:35, was sold to a gentleman from Baltimore for $1,800. A pair of thorough-bred Black Hawk and Morgan horses, from Vermont, warranted to trot together a mile in three minutes, were sold for $1,000. A splendid pair of [illegible] sold for $1,400.

Practice and Sin Slavery[?].

We saw in the Court of Sessions, yesterday, a case, which, if it was fiction, was not tempered by mercy. A negress, very cleanly and mistakable, pleaded guilty to the theft of a watch [illegible]. The woman from whom she had [illegible] a small, plain body, agitated by nervous [illegible], appeared against her, but failed to [illegible] the charge, although the girl expressed [illegible]. As the charge was not withdrawn and the woman pleaded guilty, the Court, although there was no trial, had no option but to exercise the full penalty of the law,—two years in the State Prison. The case did seem a little hard. The girl wept bitterly as she was remanded to her cell. The punishment was not less than that for many more [illegible].

Sale of a Steamboat.

By virtue of a writ of [illegible], the steamboat *Jersey*, her tackle, apparel and furniture, was sold by the United States Marshal, at the Merchants' Exchange, yesterday noon. The attendance at the sale was small, and there was but little competition. The craft was knocked down to A. B. TROWBRIDGE, Esq., at $10,[illegible], a low price.

(Advertisement.)

ANOTHER REMARKABLE CURE.—We have been referred to the extraordinary success of Doctor [illegible], of this City, in the removal of cancers, and the peculiar method of treatment which he practices. Without the use of the knife, he performs some of the most remarkable cures of this terrible disease which have ever been recorded, and hundreds of patients are flocking to him from every part of the country. The following letter, which has been addressed to him by a patient whose cure has been made to rejoice "with exceeding great joy" upon the removal of a desperate cancer, affords as grateful an evidence of esteem for the Doctor, that we lay it before our readers:

[New-York Sunday Times.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Jan. 9, 1854.

DR. G[illegible]—*Dear Sir*: Laboring under, as I thought, an absolute affliction, which, after consulting with a thousand physicians, I had exhausted all the remedies usually applied in such cases without the least relief, but all rather aggravating [illegible]. I determined to apply to you, having heard of, and knowing from cases which came under my own observation, your unparalleled success in the treatment of [illegible] diseases. On your first examination you pronounced it "[illegible] cancer," and convinced me of the correctness of your opinion. Your application [illegible] [illegible] I [illegible] wish you might live forever, to reward your kind attention and success in my case, and [illegible] a grateful [illegible]. My residence is Lynchburg, Virginia, and will be glad to give to any person information in regard to your method of treatment and extraordinary success.

Yours, very truly, W. P. ALLISON, M. D.

(Advertisement.)

☞ Phrenology teaches the true system of Education. To educate anything, we must first know its nature. By analyzing all the mental faculties, the science of Phrenology shows how to develop and discipline each separately, and all collectively, into as perfect being as our [illegible] will allow. Indeed to Phrenology mainly is the world indebted for its modern educational improvements, and most of the leaders in this department are Phrenologists.

Phrenology [illegible] for what avocation in life their children are adapted, and in which they can, and [illegible] be successful and happy,—a point of no slight practical importance, that they be educated accordingly. How many [illegible] young men drag out a disappointed life for want of this knowledge? The Hon. THOMAS J. RUSK, United States Senator, observes:

"When a man properly understands himself, mentally and physically, his road to happiness is smooth, and society has a strong guarantee of his good conduct and usefulness."

It also teaches parents the exact characteristics of children, and thereby how to manage their properly,—to what motives or faculties to appeal, and what to avoid; what desires to restrain, and what to call into action, &c.

Examinations daily, by Prof. FOWLER, No. 308 Broadway.

(Advertisement.)

TESTIMONY.—"Why don't you come up to our hotel?" said a State merchant to us the other day, after he made his bill of Crockery at our establishment. "There is a large number of our merchants stopping there, and at your prices you can sell every one of them, I know."

Said we, "My friend, we don't drum around hotels for our customers, but all we ask of 'close buyers' is to come and see, and if they be judges of Ware, quality, &c., they buy." This we say to all.

Our No. is [illegible] Pearl-street, one door below Maiden-lane. GOULDS & ELLIOTT, Importers.

(Advertisement.)

[illegible]—DURNO'S CATARRH SNUFF.—SAMUEL C. SMITH, No. [illegible] Broadway, has this article [illegible], an invaluable remedy for the cure of colds, catarrh, bronchial affections, sore eyes, deafness and headache, and to clear the voice of public speakers and singers. [illegible] In fancy German boxes, price 25 cents.

(Advertisement.)

[illegible] PHALON'S PAPHIAN LOTION will not correct the approach of age, it will unquestionably keep the skin free from spot or blemish to a late period of life, if used regularly in the morning and evening toilet. Prepared and sold by PHALON, No. 517 Broadway, (St. Nicholas Hotel,) and No. 197 Broadway, (corner of Dey-street.) Always obtainable of country druggists and fancy dealers.

MARRIED.

In this City, on Thursday, Oct. 5, by Rev. Dr. [illegible], at his residence, [illegible] to ELEANOR GRIFFITH.

[illegible]

DIED.

In this City, [illegible] morning, Oct. 8, at his residence, [illegible], EDWARD S. WILLIAMS, [illegible].

[illegible]

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, No. [illegible], on Tuesday, 10th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

In this City, on Saturday, Oct. 7, FRANCES ELIZABETH, daughter of John [illegible] and Rosaline [illegible], aged 11 years, [illegible].

[illegible]

In Brooklyn, on Sunday evening, Oct. 8, HENRY FAR[illegible]

[illegible] and Jane C. Lovell[?].

The friends of the family, and of her brother, [illegible] and Alfred Lawn, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, without further invitation, from the residence of [illegible], Union-st., between Court and Clinton, Brooklyn, on Tuesday, at 3 o'clock P. M.

At Tarrytown, Westchester Co., on Saturday, Oct. 7, after a protracted and painful illness, SARAH SEYMOUR [illegible] MOUNT, only son of Charles H. and Elvira C. Mount, and grandson of Isaac H. Seymour, Esq., aged 5 years, 5 months and 15 days.

In Williamsburgh, on Sunday, Oct. 8, Mrs. ANNA [illegible], aged 34 years.

Her friends and relatives are invited to attend her funeral, this afternoon, at 1 o'clock, from her late residence, No. [illegible] North 4th-st., corner of 11th-st.

At Carmansville, Oct. 9, after an illness of [illegible] with Asiatic cholera, MARY ANN SCOTT, aged 25 years, daughter of [illegible].

☞ Belfast (Ireland) papers please copy.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Oct. 9.

[illegible]

SECOND BOARD.

[illegible]

MONDAY, Oct. 9—P. M.

The Weekly Bank Averages which we advertise officially in this paper, exhibit a loss in Gold, from the report of the previous week of $1,471,727, and a decrease in Loans and Discounts of $721,466. The amount of Deposits paid off during the week is $1,360,512. The loss of Specie grew out of the export movement of $1,240,000, already reported, and an accumulation of $286,000 in the Sub-Treasury, in the absence of any considerable receipts from the interior. The Averages of the present week will have the advantage of the Semi-monthly receipts from California, part of which, $550,000, were received by the Nicaragua steamer to-day. A further sum of $682,000 in Gold, and from $400,000 to $700,000 in Government drafts on the New-York Sub-Treasury, for which Gold was exchanged at San Francisco, are due via Panama. The packets on the Pacific side also brought down $282,000 for New-Orleans, and $115,000 for London. Of the Bank Averages now published, the following is the general

COMPARATIVE RECAPITULATION.

	Loans.	Specie.	Deposits.	Circulation.
July 1	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
September 2	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
September 9	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
September 23	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
September 30	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
October 7	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

The week opens with a very dull Stock market. The transactions at the early Board, though manifesting a declining tendency, were not large, but this afternoon there was a disposition shown to press sales, under a calculation that prices are to go lower in the course of the next few days. Erie Stock fell off to 43@42½, and Reading to 73; Cumberland Coal sold down to 30@29½, and Harlem Railroad to 31½ ₱ cent. The business in Railroad Bonds was quite small. A single contract was made in *Illinois Central Mortgages* at 67⅞, seller 60 days. To-morrow the annual election of Erie Directors takes place, and considerable excitement was created in the Street, and an unfavorable feeling in the stock, by the appearance and circulation of the following, in the shape of a printing slip, containing what is termed an opposition ticket to part of the old Board:

To the Stockholders of the New-York and Erie Railroad Company:

It is proposed that the undersigned should be voted for as Directors of this Company, on the 10th inst. Nine of the persons first named are in the present Direction, and the other eight are selected from among the Stockholders, enjoying public confidence, to fill vacancies and to make a change to a limited extent.

Persons to be voted for as Directors of the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, at an election to be held on the 10th of October, 1854: Messrs. Homer Ramsdell, Samuel Marsh, William E. Dodge, Shepherd Knapp, Charles M. Leupp, George F. Tolman, Daniel Drew, John Arnot, Ambrose S. Murray, Charles Moran, Louis Von Hoffman, W. B. Skidmore, John [illegible], *James Van Nostrand, Samuel Wilets, Uriah Hendricks*, and Don Alonzo Cushman.

Thirteen of the foregoing names are understood to be on the ticket informally agreed upon by the friends of the present Board, the exceptions, four in number, being printed in *italic*. For these names, [illegible] of the present Directors are excluded, namely: Messrs. [illegible], MARSHALL O. ROBERTS and CORNELIUS SMITH, together with Mr. RALPH MEAD as a new name. The retiring members are Messrs. THOMAS J. TOWNSEND, GOVERNEUR MORRIS, HENRY SHELDON and ALANSON ROBINSON. Mr. E. C. WEEKS, one of the old Board, recently deceased.

There is no particular change noticed to-day in Money affairs. There is a considerable [illegible] for discounts at Bank, and high rates of interest are still paid on outside negotiations; [illegible] extreme, than at the inside figure. Foreign Bills were scarce for the Boston steamer sailing on Wednesday; the Bankers asking 109¾@110 on London, and 5.11¼ on Paris; and for good transient bills, of which the supply is limited, within a small fraction of the same rates were paid. Some Gold will go by Express to Boston, to-morrow, for shipment by the steamer.

A memorandum of the probable results of the present year's enormous Coal traffic over the Reading Railroad has been published, to the effect that the

Gross income from Coal Freights will be	$3,800,000
From Passengers and Merchandise	[illegible]
Making a total of	[illegible]
The Road operated at a cost of 45½ ₱ cent.	[illegible]
Net revenue	$2,316,000
Interest on Funded Debt	[illegible]
To stockholders and for contingencies	$1,[illegible]

Equal to 25 ₱ cent on a capital of $7,[illegible].

The gross earnings, if rightly stated, are equal to $46,110 per mile a year, on a road of 93 miles; much the largest result, per mile, ever had in this country, and we believe without precedent, for the same number of miles in England. The financial year of the road ends 30th November. The current weekly receipts from the Coal traffic alone are about $112,000 per week.

We suggested some days ago in the course of a notice of the New-York and New-Haven difficulty that the Road could not be operated within the State of New-York, nor its Real Estate and running equipment held here by the Directors, without legal nuisance or injunction sued out by the injured parties to any act or repudiation by the Company of the transfers and certificates made by their late Transfer Agent. That the present Board or their Counsel, who recently favored by their written opinion the principle of such repudiation, look to such embarrassments in conducting the business of the Road in New-York, we have already evidence in the novel form of a private circular, addressed to the Judges of the Courts of this City, soliciting a hearing, in case such process as we have described should be applied for before an *ex parte* injunction or seizure is allowed; the same circular soliciting all such applications, in advance, or motives of realize an opportunity[?]. We need scarcely add that the existence of a note or circular of this kind addressed to the Judiciary is proof of a very weak case. In this connection we may also state that the Boston *Railway Times* denies the right of the Mr. Beardsley[?], of Massachusetts, who figured at the New-Haven meeting the other day, to speak for the good city of Boston on a question involving the repudiation of the acts of a legitimately constituted President and Agent by the principals of a Railway or any other corporation.

The earnings of the Chicago and Rock Island Railroad for the month of September, 1854,

also: From passengers, $70,[illegible] 241 freight [illegible] mails, $56,[illegible]—total, $132,765 94.

The new Genesee Valley Road is now opened and operating as far as Avon, in connection with the Corning Road, which gives an unbroken broad gauge route from this City to Rochester, via the Erie, Corning and new Roads. The Superintendent's advertisement will be found in this paper.

The regular semi weekly auction sale of Stocks and Bonds by Mr. S. DRAPER will take place to-morrow, (Tuesday,) at the Merchants' Exchange, at 12½ o'clock.

The Superintendent of the New-York Assay Office in Wall-street, announces to-day the readiness of the establishment to receive deposits of gold and silver bullion, and to make payments of the same in stamped bars, in coin or in certificates. For the present it will be impossible, he says, to admit visitors to the examination of the operations of the office.

The Knickerbocker Bank, corner of Fourteenth street and Eighth-avenue, has been mistaken by some of our citizens for the Eighth-avenue Bank, further up town. They are entirely different institutions. The Knickerbocker Bank has been in operation for four years and more, and has never been suspected of failing.

The Sub Treasury office received to-day $122,895, paid out $162,460, and held at the close $4,481,524.

The Nicaragua Company's steamer *Northern Light*, arrived this morning, completes a prompt and profitable trip from San Francisco to New-York by this route. We have been furnished a statement to the purport that 36,000 passengers will have been transported to and from California by the Company, by the close of the present season, an average of 500 each way on each trip. The estimate of 1855, reduced to 450[?] each way, thereby, and 24 trips a year, at the enhanced rates of fare mutually stipulated between the rival routes, would give the large gross revenue of $4,150,000 for passage money and treasure freight. The passengers, it would appear, class in something like the following proportions:

TO AND FROM SAN FRANCISCO AND NEW-YORK.

[illegible] in First Cabin	$300 through.
[illegible] in Second Cabin	250 through.
[illegible] in Steerage	150 through.

The estimated expenses embrace $750,000 of the gross revenue paid to the private owner of the steamer *Sierra Nevada*, or in the proportion of $750,000 to $4,150,000 on the Pacific side, and $350,000 for the purchase of a new steamer during the year, and these being deducted and a liberal allowance made for running expenses, maintenance of transit establishment across Nicaragua, agencies, commissions, insurance, depreciation, &c., the resulting balance to the stockholders would be a munificent percentage on the stock; provided always, that anything like the foregoing rates of fare are realized, and the agreement with the Panama Company to avoid ruinous competition is maintained.

The Usury Law.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Your Correspondent "J. P. H." takes exception to the general rule that "a thing is worth what it will fetch," and gives as a reason, that "a watch may fetch one hundred dollars at a mock auction when but worth one dollar."

In reply, we say that a counterfeit bill will also fetch sometimes a good deal more than it is worth, and still such fact does not affect the general principle set up by the Chamber of Commerce report.

"J. P. H." says too, that "money is certainly in this country worth ten per cent."

We cannot pretend to determine the exact figure for the value of money. It is that, with good security, worth 10 ₱ cent.; for we know that good Government stocks of 6 ₱ cent. will command a premium. The radical change in our Usury laws is principally needed, so as to put a stop to the galvanic spasms to which our Money market is subjected during money pressure, that will occasionally come, even in the most [illegible] times [illegible].

We must not shut our eyes to the fact that stringent Usury laws always enhance the rate of interest. Let your correspondent [illegible].

Your correspondent says "Goods are in the hands of tens of thousands;"—Money in the hands of few." Now, we say in any case that the adult population of this country, and he will find money much more universally diffused than any other one form of property whatever.

The illustration quoted from Dr. DEWEY, as to the origin of money, cannot possibly be refuted, and if he is right—all Usury laws, (except fixing a rate in the absence of a bargain,) are wrong. C. B.

Agricultural Products of the United States.

From the National Intelligencer.

We have received that part of the Patent Office Report for 1853 devoted to agriculture and the value of the farm products of the United States. The book contains a large amount of valuable information worth [illegible]. We gather from its pages the following statistics of [illegible] of the various products and stock of the farms of the United States in 1853:

Article.	Amount.	Value.
Horned cattle	[illegible]	$[illegible]
Horses	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sheep	[illegible]	[illegible]
Poultry	[illegible]	[illegible]
Corn, bushels	600,000,000	[illegible]
Wheat, bushels	110,000,000	100,000,000
[illegible], bushels	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	100,000,000	[illegible]
[illegible]	350,000,000	8,750,000
[illegible]	100,000,000	40,000,000
[illegible]	[illegible]	160,000,000
Hay, tons	14,000,000	140,000,000
[illegible]	[illegible]	12,000,000
Sugar, pounds	[illegible]	26,700,000
[illegible], gallons	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tobacco, pounds	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	2,000,000	400,000
Wine, gallons	2,000,000	2,000,000
Fruit		10,000,000
Total	3,710,000,000[?]	$1,760,000,000[?]

The wool obtained during the year 1853 was in amount 516,472[?] pounds, worth $[illegible].

The number of horned cattle and their products exported from the United States in the last three years is as follows:

	Cattle.	Beef, bbls.	Hides.	Tallow, lbs.	Value.
1850-51	1,300	36,210	[illegible]	3,196,270	$1,[illegible]
1851-52	1,076	122,[illegible]	[illegible]	4,797,[illegible]	1,500,[illegible]
1852-53	1,076	125,041	[illegible]	5,[illegible]	2,[illegible]

	Butter, lbs.	Cheese, lbs.	Pork, bbls.	Value.
1850-51	3,994,[illegible]	10,361,189	3,237,[illegible]	$1,194,[illegible]
1851-52	3,[illegible]	6,650,[illegible]	3,019,[illegible]	779,[illegible]
1852-53	3,536,011	3,765,[illegible]	2,778,[illegible]	[illegible]

The Catawissa Railroad Opening.

From the Philadelphia Ledger, Oct. 9.

On Friday morning last a number of invited guests, among whom were several members of the Press, Directors and Presidents of various Railroad Companies, members of Councils, &c., started from the depot of the Reading Railroad, in Broad-street, on an excursion to Milton, the terminus of the Catawissa Railroad, 180½ miles from Philadelphia.

On the arrival of the train at Milton, a Committee of citizens were in waiting to convey their visitors to comfortable quarters in town. In consequence of the large number of guests, they were divided—one portion going to the Broadway House, a new and excellent establishment, and the other to the principal stage house. After a sumptuous repast had been discussed, the company proceeded to the Odd Fellows' Hall, where the meeting was organized by calling WM. D. LEWIS, Esq., President of the Road, to the Chair, and selecting Col. PAXTON and others as Vice Presidents.

The President opened the meeting by giving as a sentiment, "Milton—our neighbor, to Philadelphia—may they always remain good friends."

WM. C. LAWSON [illegible] responded in this sentiment. He said that Milton had never been more honored than on this occasion, and the arrival of so many Philadelphians after a few hours' ride, brought forcibly to their minds that they were really near neighbors of that great city. He knew the time when a Philadelphian in Milton was a great curiosity—but that time is now past. The speaker referred to the great advantages the completion of this portion of the country [illegible] to realize by the opening of this road, and the still greater ones that would follow the completion of the Sunbury and Erie Railroad. He concluded by speaking in glowing terms of the indomitable perseverance of C. J. PAXTON, to push the road to an early completion.

WM. D. LEWIS having been loudly called for, arose, and after making a few well-timed and witty remarks upon the occasion of the proceedings, said that the road over which they had passed was not altogether a new one, but an old one with a new face, the necessity on the road having been prepared under extensive [illegible]. He said that the Catawissa Road would be a profitable one, and had already nearly as much as it could accommodate.

Dr. DUFFIELD proposed the following, which was received with loud applause:

"WM. D. LEWIS, Esq., President of the Catawissa and Erie Railroad Company, a true friend to the interests of Pennsylvania, highest honors await him."

The following sentiment was then proposed: "The Sunbury and Erie Railroad—The child of many fathers, but full of promise, and the guardianship [illegible] may its real mother, the City of Philadelphia, continue her fostering care until it has grown to manhood."

Mr. F. B. PRICE responded to this toast, in a speech replete with statistical information in reference to the Sunbury and Erie Railroad, and expressing his belief and confidence in the ultimate success of that great work.

Excellent speeches were made by MORTON MCMICHAEL, Esq., Col. OLMSTED, WM. [illegible], Col. PATTERSON[?], F. [illegible], Col. [illegible], of Lewisburg, and others.

On Saturday morning, pursuant to the meeting of the train, the excursionists were treated to a ride of five miles on the Sunbury and Erie Railroad, after which the iron horse bounded for Philadelphia, where we ar-

[illegible] about 7 o'clock [illegible] consequence of the accident of Mr. Troxel[?], President of the Reading Railroad, who furnished the Company with a special train.

The connecting between Philadelphia and Williamsport will, on the 15th of November, make an uninterrupted chain of railroads from this City to Chicago, and several that point, a distance of over 1,000 miles.

From the Junction to the Summit, three miles, the [illegible] mountain, the ascending grade of the Catawissa road is [illegible] feet per mile, except a descent through the new tunnel, two hundred feet long, and Summit tunnel, twelve hundred feet. From the Summit, the road descends with an almost uniform grade of thirty-three feet to the mile, to Catawissa, thirty-five miles distant, and crossing several bridges, the aggregate lengths of which are 7,000 feet. The grading work of the Summit has been completed for fifteen years, so that the road bed may be considered entirely settled. The gradient east, and from Catawissa to Milton, and the entire curve upon the whole road, however, been accomplished within the last 18 months; and entirely by private enterprise. The capital stock and debt of the Company is $3,000,000.

Great Railroad Traffic West.

From the Chicago Tribune, Oct. 7.

The passenger business of the Chicago and Galena Railroad for September, will probably show a gain of 50 ₱ cent. over any previous month, and double the business of August. The freight business is also largely increased, and would have been much greater, but for the insufficiency of storage for grain in this city. Altogether, the receipts will, it is supposed, go pretty well up to $120,000.

The Chicago and Rock Island Road shows a corresponding increase. Notwithstanding the first named road has been finished to Rock Island, within twelve miles of Galena, and also that the Chicago and Mississippi Railroad has taken off nearly all the direct travel and freight between this city and Bloomington, Springfield, Alton and St. Louis, the Rock Island Road has done all that it can do. It has been far more successful than its most sanguine friends had predicted. Already it has brought to this city a large part of the trade of Iowa, and when, in another year, it shall cross the Mississippi on a bridge, and penetrate the centre of the young State beyond, its business will be doubled or trebled.

The Chicago and Mississippi Railroad has been finished but a short time, and its business has been increasing rapidly. Its through business is very large, and its way trade must grow very rapidly for many years, as it passes through and opens a section of country that is now thinly inhabited, but which will, within a few years, by reason of its unsurpassed fertility, be an almost uninterrupted garden.

The Illinois and Wisconsin road is increasing its business very much. We learn that enough iron is ordered here this week to complete the line to Fox River, and that it will probably be extended to Crystal Lake before Winter sets in. Its business will quadruple what it now is, as soon as the track is laid to Fox River, as McHenry County has a much larger surplus of grain to send to market than ever before, and it will nearly all seek as its outlet.

The Chicago and Aurora Road has largely increased its business, especially in freights. Its passenger business, when it shall penetrate to the centre of the Military Tract, will be immense.

The Michigan Central and the Michigan Southern Roads are taxed to about their full capacity. Scarcely a passenger train makes card time, owing to the immense number of passengers. Each have eight trains of from five to ten cars a day, and all run full. If the business is managed economically, the stockholders will get large dividends.

The Illinois Central Railroad is not in a condition to enable us to judge accurately of its prospects, as it is completed only in sections, and the machinery is much used for construction purposes. On the Chicago Branch, between this city and Urbana, there is a steady increasing freight and passenger business, and prospects are good for a continuance of the same.

OFFICIAL BANK STATEMENTS.

CONDITION OF CITY BANKS—OCT. 7.

Names of Banks.	Av'e. am't of Loans, &c.	Av'e. am't of Specie.	Av'e. am't of Circulat'n.	Av'e. am't of Deposits.
Am. Exch. Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Atlantic Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
B'k of America	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
B'k of Commerce	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Union Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

TOTALS.

Loans	$91,[illegible]	Circulation	$8,[illegible]
Specie	13,[illegible]	Deposits	70,[illegible]

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, Oct. 7.

The COTTON market for the week has been firm, the sales amounting to 16,000 bales. We quote Middling at 9½c.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, Oct. 7.

The sales of COTTON during the past week have been 16,000 bales. Middling is quoted at 9½c. Ohio FLOUR has slightly improved, now selling at $6 50. MESS PORK is at $14 50. RIO COFFEE is dull at 11c. Sales of RICE at 5¼c. COTTON freights to Havre are at 1c.@1¼c.

Baltimore Cattle Market.

BALTIMORE, Monday, Oct. 9.

Eighteen hundred head of BEEF CATTLE were offered at the Cattle Market. Prices have slightly declined; 900 head were driven eastward, and the balance sold at $3 25 to $4 25. HOGS were in large supply. Stock sold for $4 75 to $5 50, and Fattened at $5 25 to $5 50.

SALES OF STOCKS AT PHILADELPHIA—Monday—First Board—$5,100 City 6s, (R. C.) [illegible]

[illegible]

Sailing of Ocean Steamers.

Name.	Leaves.	For.	Days.
Arctic	Liverpool	New-York	Sept. 20
Asia	Havre	New-York	Sept. [illegible]
Baltic	Liverpool	Boston	Sept. 30
[illegible]	New-York	[illegible]	Oct. [illegible]
Hermann	Southampton	New-York	Oct. [illegible]
Washington	New-York	Liverpool	Oct. 11
Atlantic	New-York	Liverpool	Oct. 14
[illegible]	New-York	[illegible]	Oct. [illegible]
North Star	New-York	Liverpool	Oct. [illegible]
Union	New-York	Havre	Oct. [illegible]
Northern Light	New-York	San Juan	Oct. [illegible]

Passengers Arrived.

[illegible]

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises... 6 [illegible] | Sun sets... 5 [illegible] | Moon sets... [illegible]

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook... [illegible] | Gov. Island... [illegible] | Hell Gate... [illegible]

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF NEW-YORK....MONDAY, OCT. 9.

Cleared.

Steamship Black Warrior, Bullock, New-Orleans, Livingston, Crocheron & Co.

[illegible]

Arrived.

Steamship Nassau[?], Gourlay, [illegible]

[illegible]

Below.

The Pilot Boat Nettle, No. 5, came up to the City yesterday afternoon, and reports having boarded on Saturday the packet ship Howard Queen, Young, from Liverpool Aug 26, with mdse. and a large number of steerage passengers to C. H. Marshall & Co. Also, 2 ships in the offing and 1 brig.

WIND—During the day S. W.

Sailed.

U. S. frigate Independence, for San Francisco, in tow of steam-tug Leviathan; French frigate Penelope, bound home—in tow of steam-tug Titan.

By Telegraph.

NEW-ORLEANS, Oct. 7—Arr. ships Cerro Gordo and Nelson Miller, Philadelphia; bark Mary Ann, New-York; Victor, Baltimore; brigs May Queen, Philadelphia; J. W. White, Globe, White Falcon, and Jane Henderson, New-York.

Disasters.

The ship Ozmand[?], which arrived here to-day, Sept. 11, after experiencing a heavy gale from the N. W. for the two days previous, fell in with the bark Agenora, Capt. Skillings, of Yarmouth, Me., from Shields for New-York, in a sinking condition, and the crew of which were completely exhausted with pumping, took off Capt. S. and crew and brought them to this port. [illegible]

Memoranda.

[illegible]

Spoken, &c.

[illegible]

Foreign Ports.

[illegible]

LOST AND FOUND.

$50 REWARD.—LOST OR STOLEN—The following Bank-Notes: One $500 bill and two $100 bills on the Mechanics' Banking Association. The above reward will be paid by returning the same to M. WILSON, No. [illegible] William-st., and no questions asked. The public are cautioned not to receive bills of the above description, the Bank having registered the numbers.

$10 REWARD.—LOST—A WATCH, CHAIN, LOCKET, &c., with initials of the owner on locket, [illegible], on Saturday last. The finder will receive the above reward with thanks of the owner, by returning the same to D. T. BLAUVELT, No. 32 Greenwich-st. Pawnbrokers please look out.

$5 REWARD.—will be paid for the recovery of a light tan terrier, with white throat, answers to the name of "Prim," had on a brass collar and lock. CLUFF TURNER, No. 278 Washington-st., Brooklyn.

HOUSES, &c. WANTED.

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED.—A first-class furnished house, to be located between Bond and 14th-sts., and Lexington and 6th-ave., to be occupied by a gentleman and his family. Reference given and required. Apply to EFFINGHAM H. NICHOLS, No. [illegible] Nassau-st.

HORSES WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—A pair of young matched horses, of medium size, well broken to harness and saddle, free from tricks or vice, and warranted sound in every respect. Address Box No. 1,[illegible] Post-Office, New-York.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—The fixtures of a small, modern drug store, of a respectable neighborhood. A note addressed to DRUGS, Daily Times Office, will meet with attention.

OFFICE WANTED.—By a physician, with or without board, west of Broadway between Canal and Chambers-sts. Address, "M. D.," Times Office.

HOTELS.

BARNUM'S ST. LOUIS HOTEL.—Corner of 2d and Walnut-sts., St. Louis.—We beg leave to announce to our friends and the traveling public, that we will open the above named elegant and commodious Hotel, (built by George R. Taylor, Esq.,) for the reception of guests, on Thursday, the 28th inst., and respectfully solicit a share of public patronage. THERON BARNUM, JOSIAH FOGG.

EAGLE HOTEL, corner of Frankfort and William-sts., only one block from the City-Hall, containing an excellent Lodging House, where gentlemen can have single Rooms, at 25 cents per night, or secure rooms on favorable terms for the Winter.

SALAMANDER SAFES.

HERRING'S PATENT

FIRE-PROOF CHAMPION SAFE.

The subscriber continues to manufacture and furnish the public with the above safes at his old establishment, [illegible] HERRING'S WORLD'S PREMIUM SAFE. SILAS C. HERRING, Patentee, Green Block, corner of Water, Pine and Depeyster-sts.

OFFICE FOR PATENTS, NO. [illegible] WALL-ST., WITH AGENCIES IN LONDON, PARIS, BRUSSELS, VIENNA, &c. [illegible]

GREAT BRITAIN.—[illegible]

FRENCH, GERMAN, and other Continental Patents [illegible]

[illegible]

WINDMILL.—Just what the civilized world have wanted for so many centuries. HALLADAY'S SELF-REGULATING WINDMILL will be on exhibition at the State Fair, Philadelphia, Sept. [illegible]; New-York, Oct. [illegible]; New-Haven, Oct. [illegible]. HALLADAY, McCRAY & CO., Ellington, Conn.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS—For all parts of the world, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Notary Public and Commissioner for every State in the Union, No. 4 Warren-st., corner Broadway. N. B.—Naturalized citizens must produce their certificates.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—[illegible] TUESDAY EVENING, OCT. 10, [illegible] LA REGINA BORGIA [illegible] SIGNOR [illegible] DONOVANI [illegible]

Private and Proscenium Boxes [illegible] Tickets [illegible] at the Broadway [illegible]

Doors open at 6½ o'clock. Performance commences at 7½ o'clock.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—[illegible] THURSDAY evening, Oct. 12.

GRAND PUBLIC CONSERVATOIRE CONCERT.—THE BROTHERS MOLLENHAUER, Madame COELLE FRAUCHEMER[?], [illegible] GRAND SOIREE, on TUESDAY, October [illegible], DODWORTH'S ACADEMY, No. 806 Broadway, when the following Programme will be presented:

PROGRAMME—PART I.

1. Quartette in D, for two Violins, Tenor and Violoncello [illegible]
2. [illegible]
3. [illegible]
4. [illegible]

PART II.

5. Trio in C minor, for Piano, Violin, and Violoncello [illegible] Beethoven
6. Duo, Two Violins [illegible] Mollenhauer
7. [illegible]

Doors open at 7 o'clock. Concert to commence at 8 o'clock.

The Grand Piano is from the well-known manufactory of F. Bruni[?] Paris.

PRICES OF ADMISSION: [illegible]

CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC, NO. 563 BROADWAY.—We take pleasure in informing the public that the Conservatory is now open for the reception of Pupils. Applications to be made at the above named place [illegible] from 9 to 3 o'clock daily. The [illegible] to their Lessons [illegible] MOLLENHAUER [illegible] Madame CECILE FRAUCHEMER[?].

[illegible]

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—Doors open at 6½, to commence at 7½ o'clock.

Tickets 50 cents to all parts; Private Boxes, $5; Orchestra Seats, $1.

THURSDAY, Oct. 12, 1854.

Extraordinary Entertainment for the benefit of ANTOINE RAVEL.

Last week but one of the WONDERFUL RAVELS.

ANTOINE in two of his best comic characters.

FRANCOIS in three do.

JEROME in two do.

M'lle YRCA MATHIAS in a new part.

Second, Third, and Fourth Scenes of the GREEN MONSTER.

Second act of LES WILLIS, [illegible]

To conclude with ASPHODEL, &c.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE—BROADWAY.—HENRY WILLARD, Proprietor.—Prices of Admission: Dress Circle and Parquette, 50 cents; [illegible]

THIS EVENING, will be performed the Play of MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING.

Beatrice.... Miss Mitchell | Benedick.... Mr. Dyling[?]

To conclude with BOX AND COX.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—E. A. MARSHALL, Sole Lessee. [illegible] THIS EVENING, Oct. 10, will be performed [illegible] LA SONNAMBULA [illegible]

To conclude with the Farce of ANTONY AND CLEOPATRA.

BURTON'S.—The two great comedies in the same Piece—TUESDAY, the comedy of TO PARENTS AND GUARDIANS [illegible] The new American comedy of NOW-A-DAYS [illegible] THE MOUSTACHE MANIA, with Mr. Johnston.

GREAT HIT AT WALLACK'S! THE VIOLET will be acted TUESDAY, 10th, and WEDNESDAY, 11th October. SENORITA SOTO.

MORNING CALL,

and

POPPING THE QUESTION.

MR. WALLACE EVERY NIGHT.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—[illegible] THE VIOLET [illegible]

To conclude with the Farce of MY WIFE'S SECOND FLOOR.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—[illegible]

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.—TUESDAY, Oct. 10, in the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock—Third week of the singularly beautiful and [illegible] drama [illegible] In the AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, the drama of ADELE, and the TAILOR OF TAMWORTH. The living RHINOCEROS—the great AFRICAN [illegible] CONSTRICTOR, [illegible] the HAPPY FAMILY, [illegible]

GEO. CHRISTY & WOOD'S MINSTRELS.—No. 444 Broadway, between Howard and Grand-sts. H. WOOD, Business Manager; GEORGE CHRISTY, Stage Manager. THIS EVENING and EVERY NIGHT [illegible] BLACK BLUNDERS; OR, FORTY WINKS. [illegible]

WOOD'S ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELS, AT MECHANICS' HALL, No. 472 BROADWAY. [illegible] PROGRAMME FOR THIS EVENING: [illegible]

Doors open at 7; commence at 7½ o'clock.

BUCKLEY'S ETHIOPIAN OPERA-HOUSE, No. 539 Broadway.—GREAT ATTRACTION.—[illegible] MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 9, and EVERY EVENING this week, a grand new Burlesque on the Opera of FRA DIAVOLO.

[illegible]

PERHAM'S BURLESQUE OPERA HOUSE, Late Academy Hall, No. 663 Broadway. Grand opening on MONDAY EVENING, [illegible] A STAR TROUPE OF ETHIOPIAN ARTISTS. [illegible] BURLESQUE OPERAS!! COMIC FARCES!!! BALLET PANTOMIMES!!! GRAND CONCERTS!!!!! CHARACTERISTIC DANCES!!!!! AND NEGRO EXTRAVAGANZAS!!!!!! ORIGINAL, NOVEL, ATTRACTIVE, AND FUNNY!!! Admission 25 cents. DOLLAR TICKETS, ADMIT FOUR AS USUAL.

RYAN'S GALLERY OF ANCIENT ORIGINAL PAINTINGS.—[illegible]

EXCURSIONS.

EXCURSION TO ST. RONAN'S WELL AND FLUSHING.—[illegible]

FLUSHING RAILROAD.—The steamer ISLAND CITY leaves Fulton Market-slip daily, (Sundays excepted,) [illegible] J. DUDLEY, Superintendent.

FARO PLAYING CARDS.

FARO PLAYING CARDS.—Very old and well-seasoned [illegible] SAM. HART & CO., [illegible] opposite Astor House.